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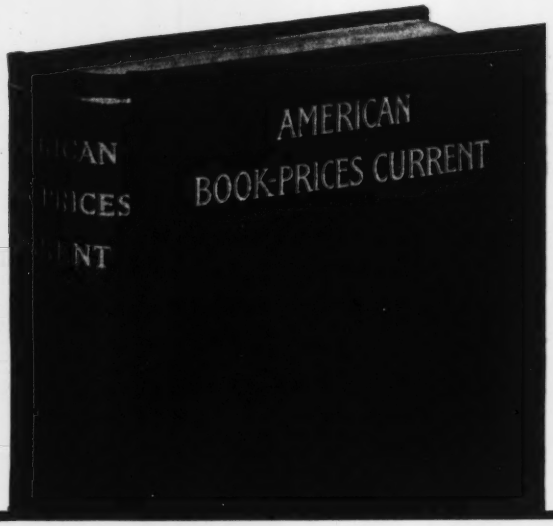

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VOL. 57, NO. 8 APRIL 15, 1932

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The next issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL will be of special interest to Business and Special librarians. Among the articles scheduled are two companion articles—"The Relation of a Business Branch to the Public Library," by Sarah Stanley of the Nashville, Tennessee, Public Library and "The Relation of a Business Department to the Public Library" by Nellie M. Fisher of the Portland, Oregon, Public Library. Other articles will include: "The Library of The Institute of Paper Chemistry" in Appleton, Wisconsin, by Edith Stroschneider, the librarian; "Lure for Librarians" by Margaret Reynolds, librarian of the First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and "Why Business Men Do Not Make More Use of Public Libraries" by Jessie Graham Smith, assistant librarian of the Wharton School of Commerce and Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

The May fifteenth number will carry, among other things, reports of the general sessions of the New Orleans Conference and the President's address. Reports of Sections and Round Tables will be found in the June 1 number.

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Book Makers of New Orleans

(Honi soit qui mal y pense)

By PIERCE BUTLER

Dean, Newcomb College, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana

"HOW HOSPITABLE they were, those Southern men! In the North itself the welcome was not kinder, as I, who have eaten Northern and Southern salt, can testify. As for New Orleans, in spring-time,—just when the orchards were flushing over with peach-blossoms, and the sweet herbs came to flavor the juleps—it seemed to me the city of the world where you can eat and drink the most and suffer the least."

So wrote the most genial literary visitor New Orleans has had. And though much muddy water has gone down our river (and juleps and claret have, officially, gone overboard) since Mr. Thackeray (*Roundabout Papers: A Mississippi Bubble*) recorded random observations on his visit, it may be said that the spirit of the town has not greatly changed. It is still—*esto perpetua*—a place where people really think more of enjoying life than of acquiring money. Not finely idealistic—but happily not materialistic. Yet be not impatient of its superficial Epicureanism. For, as Judge Harris Dickson wisely pointed out in a recent magazine article, beneath this surface there must be, there is, vigorous courage and purpose in a people who could build and hold a great city against floods of the great river, storms from the Gulf, and recurrent deadly pestilence. We are proud of the history of New Orleans. We are proud of a city made safe against flood, made free from the pestilence, made clean and fair with a system of drainage sewerage, and water supply that is a marvel to engineers, and yet left happy enough to be very foolish, if it wishes, at Mardi Gras.

And in this city of cheerful extravagance there has been no lack of the literary art among the other arts. One hardly knows where to begin or to end in mentioning at least the names, more or less known to literature, in a brief survey of New Orleans. Some among the writers, and perhaps the two most present in all minds, are born of New Orleans and deeply rooted in its mud and its traditions. But far more are but transients who come and are captivated and respond to the charm in a fine bit of prose here and there. And others become, like Mollie Moore Davis, so completely at home here that we think only of the delightful salon on Royal Street and forget all about certain very definite attachments to Texas. Indeed, if we felt competent to write a critical account (which we do not) of literary New Orleans, we might well select for special emphasis this lively and charming founder of an American salon, as most completely and worthily representing the best in the literary spirit of New Orleans. But Mrs. Davis, touching helpfully and wholesomely the art and letters of the city, will not serve us as example of the most enduring among the writers who have lived here. It was in her sense, her tact, her ready perception of fine things, her gift of careless and yet sound hospitality that she

lived and wrought so well for the city.

Whom, then, shall we name? Perhaps a mere hasty list of names may be forgiven, with sometimes a casual comment, till we stumble on the two or three that surely must ask for more. Let us go no farther back than Charles Gayarré. But some narrow minded fellows have asked, Is history literature? You may test for yourself whether Gayarré's history is literature, or his *Romance of the History of Louisiana*. About one name, at least, George W. Cable, there can be no doubt; we must recur to him later. And his name brings up that of Dr. Holland, one-time rector of Trinity Church, and author of stories which suggested matter to Cable and to others. It is hardly fair to leave out altogether one really distinctive artist, Lafcadio Hearn. Though his stay in New Orleans covered but a decade (1877-1887), the town and the life left an impression on him. Indeed, it may be said that he found his talent and ripened it here, as any sensitive reader of *Chita* will feel. But Mr. E. L. Tinker's full study of Hearn's *American Days* affords so much that we need say no more. And for another transient, O. Henry, who felt and used the atmosphere of the city, one should look up Miss Caroline Richardson's article[1] for delicacy and precision in telling of his New Orleans Days.

Along about the time that Cable was beginning, the *Times* here was helping to train one who was later to become a successful dramatist. Our generation remembers more often the actors who played than the man who wrote the play; and so it is possible that *The Gilded Fool* will signify Nat Goodwin to you, and not Henry Guy Carleton. Was there not also *The Lion's Mouth* to thrill us as youngsters? Were there not also Espy Williams' plays, *The Queen's Garter, The Man in Black, The Duke's Jester?* Our thrills (or those of our betters, the emancipated youth) are now supplied through cuss words and Freudian horrors: which is, of course, far more wholesome than the romanticism and adventure of such stuff as Carleton and Espy Williams and their like gave Nat Goodwin and Frederick Warde.

Not far off in time from these lay the beginnings of four women writers, all well known to Orleanians: Mary Ashley Townshend, Catherine Cole (whose daughter, Flo Field, carries on the connection with journalism and the theatre), Ruth McEnery Stuart, and Grace King. Here we can afford but a little space to the two last named. Mrs. Stuart's sketches and rimes are not to be too lightly passed over. They do not touch so often New Orleans itself as the people, black and white, who live in the parishes, the people to whom New Orleans is just "the City." And they present them to us with a loving shrewdness, a perception of faults and limitations that is yet wholly sympathetic. The qualities of style are, it should be remembered, allowably various. And though we look vainly in memory for rich description or eloquent plea or elevated sentiment from the writings of this dialect humorist, she has a fine sense of style for the proper medium to make us know *Sonny* or the homespun wisdom of her negro rimester. Something of a place in American literature must surely be hers.

And of Miss Grace King, she has given us, in the *Balcony Stories* and in at least two of the books about New Orleans, the veritable taste of the life she relished here. Be assured, it is not all of the life that she presents. It is touched with a romanticism and a sentiment that are quite surely appropriate to it, let the grouchy realist say what he will. The New Orleans that she saw and recorded was quite real to her, and you will do well to know it, and to see that its essence persists. *En passant,* one may remark that her work certainly gave the tone to many writings about the city, notably to those of Mr. Lyle Saxon, whom we name here quite out of his turn. And in Miss King's best work you will find the unmistakable impress of that sort of culture and refinement we have felt to be distinctive of the South. She creates pictures for you, and evokes sentiments, that will linger, pleasing and effective; but she does not create personages or plots. It is that tricksy thing we call atmosphere, the very term suggesting a something pervasive, and needed for life no less because it is not solidly estimable. Surely, you see, we cannot do without Miss King in the catalog of authors. But the Petit Salon, the Historical Society, the Cabildo, will think of their lately lost friend as a friend even more than as a writer.

Since we have already departed from chronological order, we may as well give up that order altogether, and solicit your attention to some whom we are proud to claim as largely or wholly local. There is, first, Mr. Oliver LaFarge, whose brief stay here was not unfruitful. And then Roark Bradford seems not to feel himself an alien or a mere visitor. Mr. Lyle Saxon belongs quite fully having, as one may say, drifted down the river he tells of—not stranded at the end of his journey, but pretty secure of his doings. And

[1] *Bookman*, May, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. Tinker come home to New Orleans. It is hard not to seem to make invidious distinctions, but we can say quite harmlessly that Mrs. Gilmer (masquerading as Dorothy Dix, with a picture that does her injustice) would get more newspaper space than many another. If you do not read her you are not only missing something but you are liable to desert your wife or husband or child when you forget that literature and life ought to go hand in hand. Life in New Orleans seems to have taught Mrs. Gilmer lots of good sense, in spite of Mardi Gras; and she is passing it on. And for a couple of purely local *virtuosi,* we must mention "Jack Lafaience" and Mr Emmett Kennedy. The former gives a view of purely local affairs as seen by the local Creole (the author being an Irishman) that is finely racy. The latter, though he has now forsaken us, will come nearer to showing you our special variety of negro than any other. It is almost phonographic, though the records lack the bass notes of seriousness, pathos, as found in Roark Bradford.

For one who would wish to know what New Orleans thinks and feels and acts, and to learn this through what Orleanians have written, it would not be wise to leave out any of those we have named. Beyond any question, other names might have been mentioned, both of past and present writers. But we are not essaying a definite critical estimate of any of those mentioned. Yet of one among them it may be permitted the present writer to say something a bit more serious. This one, of course, is George W. Cable. Perhaps he alone may be said to have won a place in literature that is already more than local. It is not quite to be matched, we think, that so alien a person as Mr. Barrie should have perceived something notable in *The Grandissimes.*[2] The moist heat of New Orleans in October was too much for Mr. Barrie; but that did not prevent his responding to the artistry of a worker in what we may call the Louisiana "kail-yard school." Here is no place to pretend to an elaborated survey of Cable, even if we had the capacity. Yet surely the thoughtful reader will find in Cable a something rather deplorably missed in much recent writing that has been acclaimed: a fine feeling for style. Granted that it be at times over-mannered and, of course, *vieux jeu,* it has distinction, and distinction which springs from a mind stocked with sound literature. This is aside from any judgment on the other claims; it is not meant to be taken as ignoring or denying these. Indeed, there is enduring vitality in many a personage, situation, incident. Cable knew his people, and in spite of a perfectly understandable prejudice against his unpopular championship of ideas for which the South of the last decade of the nineteenth century was not ready, the truth as well as the charm of the pictures he presents must prevail. As time passes, it must appear more distinctly that his work is no clap-trap, no sentimental exploitation of provincial oddities with the purpose of making them seem either repulsive or ridiculous, but a sincere endeavor to set down what he saw of a provincial society.

[2] Read his comment in the *Bookman* for 1898.

THE FELLOWSHIP OF BOOKS

For God ne knoweth Greate nor Smalle
But to ye Hart He Lookes,
Soe hath He made us Brothers alle
In fellocshippe of Bookes

The New Orleans Public Library

By D. D. MOORE

Former Librarian, New Orleans, Louisiana, Public Library[1]

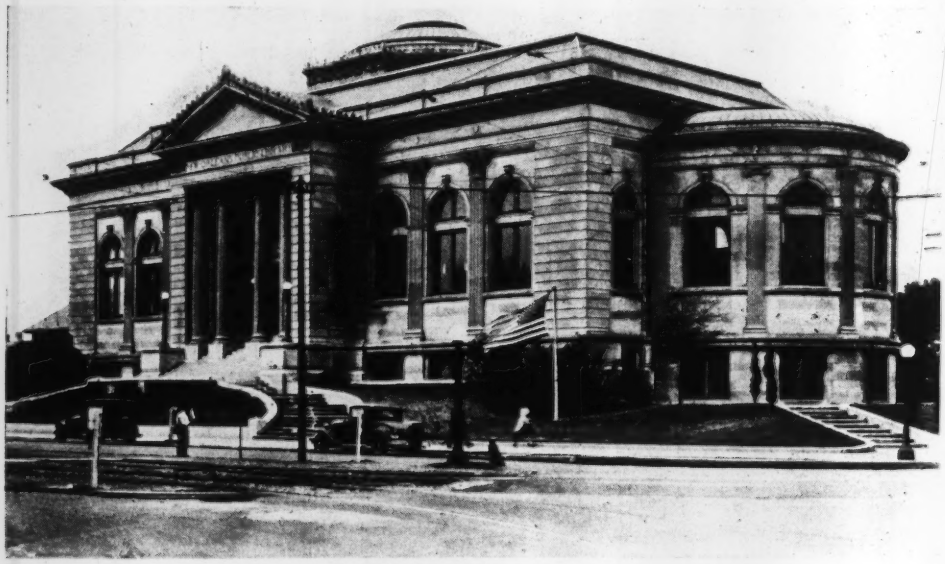
THE NEW ORLEANS Public Library was established in 1896, by combining the Lyceum and Library Society and the Fisk Free Library. On the site of the present postoffice building, facing the City Hall across Lafayette Square, then stood St. Patrick's Hall, which had just previously been occupied by the Criminal District Court. A new courthouse having been erected, St. Patrick's Hall was made the domicile of the Public Library. A self-perpetuating board of seven directors was named to manage the Library. For almost thirty-six years this board directed the affairs of the library, until March 8, 1932, when it was replaced by a board of nine members appointed by the Mayor, with the mayor as chairman ex-officio.

The Fisk Free Library was made possible by the testamentary bequest of Abijah Fisk who, in 1843, gave a building in the business district for a public library. This building is now rented for $4,000 a year. In 1847 Alvarez Fisk, brother of Abijah, purchased from Benjamin Franklin French, a well-known author, book collector and librarian, six thousand volumes for a free public library. The Fisk Free Library was placed first under the management of the Mechanics Institute. Some years later it was removed to the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), where it remained until 1896. The Lyceum and Library Society was created in 1847, by an ordinance of Municipality No. 2 (then the American section of New Orleans). This library was located in the City Hall until 1896.

The combination of these two libraries in 1896 created the New Orleans Public Library, with a collection of more than thirty thousand volumes. These books were of a much higher standard and more scholarly character than those usually found in circulating libraries. The books of both the Fisk and the Lyceum libraries were selected by ripe scholars, who gathered such material as a studious body of readers would enjoy and delight in. The combined libraries provided, for its size, one of the most complete collections of the classics of all languages and all times that existed in this country.

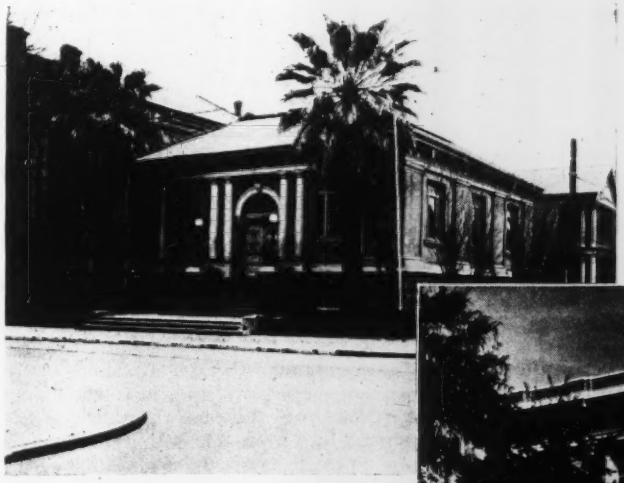
Mr. William Beer, librarian of Howard

[1] Mr. Moore resigned on March 8 when the City Council created a new Board of nine directors to be elected by the Mayor. Mr. E. A. Parsons, an attorney, was selected librarian.



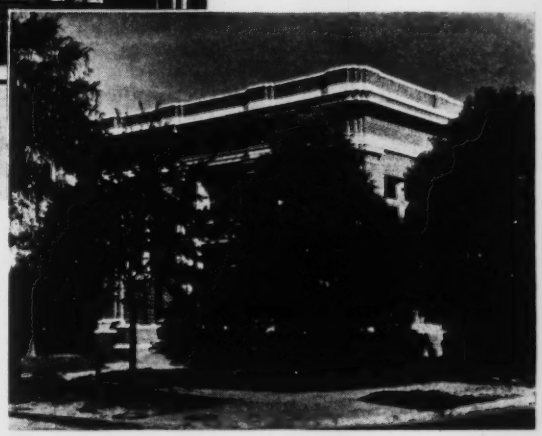
The Main Building of the New Orleans Public Library at St. Charles Avenue and Lee Circle

Memorial Library for many years, acted also as librarian of the Public Library from 1896 until May, 1906, when he resigned. Mr. Henry M. Gill became librarian in 1906 and continued in that position until December, 1928, when Mr. D. D. Moore became the librarian, serving until March 8, 1932. Recently an ordinance was passed by the City Council creating a new board of nine directors, to be named by the mayor. Mr. E. A. Parsons, an attorney, was selected as librarian for a term of four years at a salary of $7,500 per year.



Left: Branch No. 1 at Frenchmen and Royal Streets in the Old French Quarter

Below: Nix Memorial Branch at Carrollton Avenue and Willow Street Near Tulane University and Newcomb College



In 1902 the heirs of Mr. Simon Hernsheim gave to the library $50,000, of which $10,000 was to be spent at once for books and $40,000 to constitute a fund, the interest only of which was to be spent for books. All books purchased from this fund bear the name of Mr. Hernsheim on the bookplate. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in 1907, gave $275,000 for public library buildings, and the City Council gave building sites then worth about $80,000. The Main Library building and five branches were erected with the funds given by Mr. Carnegie. In 1928 Dr. J. T. Nix and his brothers gave the property at Carrollton Avenue and Willow Street for a branch library. The building on this site was demolished and a modern brick and concrete library erected there, at a cost of $30,000. The money for this building and its furniture was provided by the city. This is the only library building ever erected by the city.

The New Orleans Public Library now has a Main building and six branches. One of the branches is exclusively for negroes. It is in charge of negro librarians, has about thirteen thousand volumes and a monthly circulation of more than 6,500 books. The other branches are exclusively for white people. They have from 13,000 to 20,000 volumes each and a monthly circulation of from 7,000 to 15,000. In the Main library and branches at the close of 1931 there were 260,882 books. The circulation for home reading in 1931 was 1,063,713. There were 59,686 borrowers' cards in use at the first of this year.

The Main building is ten blocks from Canal Street (the center of the retail district and the dividing line between the old French quarter and the American or more modern part of the business district). The Library building occupies a plot of ground 341 feet along St. Charles avenue and Lee Circle, with a depth of 173 feet. The building is of Bedford Stone, of Renaissance architecture, placed upon a high terrace. It is 162 feet long and 115 feet wide, with an annex (the stack room) 65 by 75 feet at, the rear center. The top of the dome of the Main building is 78 feet above the sidewalk. The building is of fireproof construction, of steel and concrete throughout, and comprises a main story and a sixteen-foot

basement. The exterior elevation embraces an entrance portico of Corinthian columns thirty-two feet high, and the same order is used in a pilaster treatment of the flanking walls, the order having been studied from that of the Roman temple of Mars Ultor. At the lower end of the building an Ionic apse forms a termination adjusting the plan of the building to harmonize with the irregular shape of the site. The upper end of the building is a simple and dignified Corinthian composition, with fenestration arranged with special reference to the lighting of the interior. The entrance portico is approached by terraced ramps of stone and a flight of marble steps between buttresses supporting lighting standards of green bronze. The roof is of slate. The central dome and roof of the apse are of bronze. The main story contains one great vaulted hall, the arched ceiling of which springs from the capitals of twenty-two Sienna Scagliola columns, and provides great panels for future frescoes. To the left of the entrance, in the great hall, is the Reference Department, the apsidal end being used for the Periodical Room. To the right of the entrance is the Juvenile Department. At the rear of the building on this floor are the librarian's office, the Registration Department, etc. The delivery and charging desks separate the book-stacks and catalog from the great hall. In the basement or ground floor are placed a small lecture room with 230 seats in tiers; the Newspaper Reading Room, the Catalog Department, the Mending Department, the heating plant, the staff rest-room, public and other toilet rooms, with tiled floors and marble wainscot.

The stacks-room was designed for four tiers, but only three tiers have been installed. They are of the all-metal type, finished in olive-green enamel. The two upper tiers of the stacks are open to the public. The lower tier is devoted to Federal and State documents, gifts, surplus stock, etc. The furniture of the Reference and Juvenile Department and the Reading Rooms is of heavy quarter-sawed white oak, of the simplest and severest design. The woodwork of the building is finished in a rich green, and the furniture matches it in color.

The Public Library does not circulate books outside of New Orleans. It is supported entirely by the city, and is maintained solely for the use of the people of the city. Transient visitors are permitted to use the library while in the city and may borrow books by making a cash deposit of $4. Any resident of the city may secure a borrower's card, but every one must have a guarantor, who is jointly responsible for the return of the books borrowed and for fines and lost books. Members of a family may be guarantors for one another. A person having a card at the Main library is entitled also to have a card at one of the branches, but books must be returned to the library from which they are borrowed. New fiction is lent for seven days, and may not be kept over that time without penalty of two cents per day in fines. Other books are loaned for fourteen days and may be renewed for an additional fourteen days.

In public and private schools the teachers arrange for their pupils to take out borrower's cards at the library with their parents as guarantors. On each card they may borrow two books. A teacher with twenty cards in her room may borrow forty books and keep them in the school four weeks. These books are then returned to the library and a new collection is taken out. In this way the library last year loaned to the schools more than 100,000 books. This work is handled by the Juvenile Department.

No American city has so many masquerade balls as New Orleans. Here the Carnival season begins with Twelfth Night (Jan. 6) and closes with Shrove Tuesday—Mardi Gras day. During that time many organizations of men and women, young and old, have their annual balls. Most of these are either mask or costume balls. The result is that a tremendous demand is made upon the Public Library for suggestions—for historical costumes of every period. The Reference Department of the Public Library is always on the lookout for material for this kind. It has an unusual collection of books on costumes of other countries and other years.

For the past ten years the city government has annually appropriated $75,000 for the maintenance and operation of the public library. To this sum has been added the incomes from the Fisk and Hernsheim bequests, about $5,500, and the collections for fines, lost books, sales of waste paper, etc., amounting now to approximately $9,500. Thus the public library has about $90,000 per year.

The staff is made up of a librarian, assistant librarian, chief clerk, two stenographers, forty-four library assistants and pages and four junior helpers. The helpers are employed in branches. This staff does the work of the Main library and six branches. Heads of departments (except the catalog department) are paid $100 per month, library assistants $80 and pages $60.

The love of books is a love which requires neither justification, apology, nor defence.—Langford. *The Praise of Books.*

The Howard Memorial Library

By ROBERT J. USHER

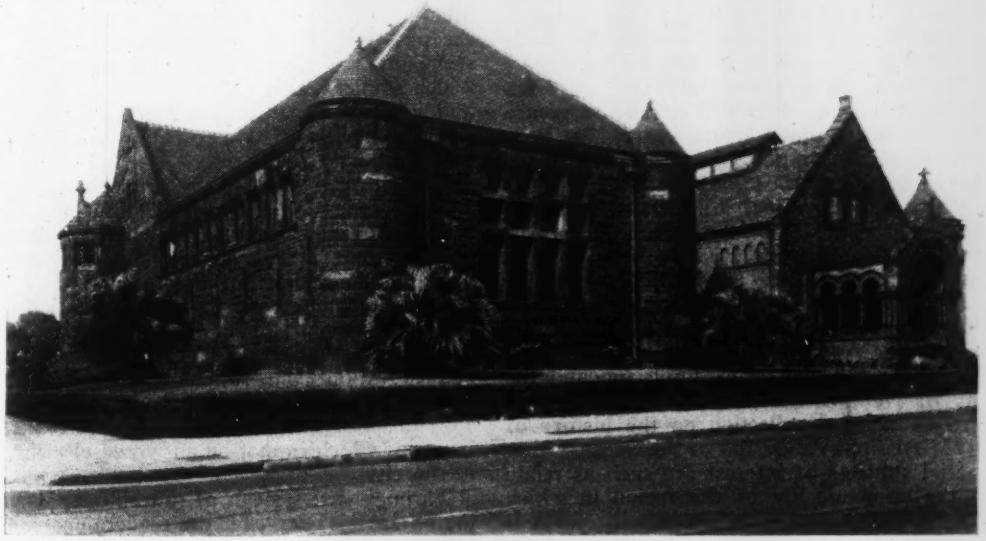
Librarian, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, Louisiana

HOLBROOK JACKSON characterized the 1890's as being a time "electric with new ideas which strove to find expression in the average national life. There were," he says, "demands for culture and social redemption. A wave of transcendentalism swept the country, drawing with it the highest intelligences of all classes. It was a time of experiment." In that decade of intellectual awakening several important endowed reference libraries were established, among them the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, the first of its kind to be set up in the South.

This new institution was the gift of Miss Annie T. Howard. In the act of donation she declared that she so provided "in consideration of the good will which she bears toward the people of the city of New Orleans and as a memorial to perpetuate the name of her beloved father, the late Charles T. Howard." The building was thrown open to the public on March 6, 1889 with a collection of some 9,000 volumes and provided with an endowment fund which has since been much increased, in part through additions of interest to principal, in part through additional gifts from members of the Howard family which has continued its interest in the welfare of the library.

The building decided upon was from a plan made by H. H. Richardson, himself a native of Louisiana and one of the best known American architects of his time. The building was erected after Richardson's death from plans in the office of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge and follows closely in its arrangements a similar library building erected at Burlington for the University of Vermont.

As it stands today the building is the only monument to Richardson in the city in which he passed much of his early life. The material selected to carry out the characteristic massive and impressive style of the designer was brown sandstone from the Kibbe quarry of East Longmeadow, Massachusetts. The woodwork of the building shows the architect's fondness for square panelings. The carved gargoyles at the ends of massive beams which form a circle in the dome of the reading room



The Howard Memorial Library, the First of Its Kind to be Established in the South

are representative of Richardson's method of expression of virility.

There was no considerable collection of books as a nucleus for the library. Rather it was generally built up through purchases or gifts. Mr. Charles Nelson was the first librarian, he remaining but two years to be succeeded by Mr. William Beer. Mr. Beer will always be remembered as an indefatigable collector and bibliophile. In the thirty-five years of his service he brought together a remarkable collection of books, pamphlets, maps and other material. So intent was he upon collecting that his accumulations outgrew the capacity of the library to assimilate them and as a result, thousands of items were awaiting the processes of accessioning and cataloging at the time of his passing. A large mass of this material still remains unarranged in arrears. This untreated collection continues to yield up many book treasures for the shelves as well as a great number of duplicates which are gradually being disposed of for the benefit of the library.

One of the noteworthy features of the library is the extent of the collection which it has made at comparatively small cost. The institution is very modestly endowed and consequently there is a relatively small amount available yearly for purchases. Accessions at present total nearly 70,000 volumes and it is estimated that there may be nearly as large a number of useful books, pamphlets and maps yet to be cared for. The total outlay for books and periodicals over its 43 years of existence has amounted to about $40,000. This is believed to be an unusually low record, one which indicates very well Mr. Beer's acquisitive ability.

The Howard Memorial Library has from its beginning aimed to collect only reference works. For a good many years Mr. Beer served as librarian not only of this library but also of the New Orleans Public Library. During that time a rather careful division was made of the fields of interest of the two institutions—a distinction which still prevails to a large degree, the Howard Memorial Library not being interested in the ordinary books circulating for home use.

The library is especially rich in material relating to the history of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans, and aims to build up also an unusual collection on the history of the Mississippi Valley and of the South. Other special subjects of interest are such as relate to the economic life of the region in which the library is located. The library finds it desirable, for example, to build up the material relating to petroleum, natural gas, shipping, tropical fruits and woods, sugar and the fur industry. In other subjects, except law and medicine, the library plans to provide adequate general reference works.

A genealogical alcove is maintained and is much used by readers. To it have been attracted as deposits two useful private collections of material which admirably supplement the books belonging to the library.

In proportion to its total expenditures, the library pays for a rather large number of current subscriptions to periodicals. The collection of bound periodicals available is a good one for this region, including a large part, especially for earlier years, of the journals covered by *Poole's Index* and the *Reader's Guide*. Recent checking for the Supplement to the *Union List of Serials* has brought to light the fact that the library contains many volumes of journals available in very few libraries. Among treasured sets is a complete run of De Bow's *Review*, one of the few files available in a public institution. The library receives currently all federal documents and has built up a good collection of such material issued in the earlier years of the republic.

All works relating to Louisiana and to the city of New Orleans are being forced into a classification which makes use of the Brussels adaptation which thereby keeps the collection assembled in one place. Much of the library is in need of recataloging. This work is being done as rapidly as conditions permit.

One of the most serious problems of the library has been the lack of space in which to arrange and put in order its holdings. This pressing need has been met in part during the past year by the acquisition of shelving space in the Confederate Memorial Hall, which stands within a few feet of the library building. Storage for some 40,000 volumes was thus made available, providing some relief to overcrowded quarters.

The library serves chiefly a clientele of serious readers in quest of definite information. There are constant calls from newspaper offices, from advertising agencies, from engineers and chemists and economists and from writers interested in the preparation of papers or books. The library serves many faculty members and students from the various educational institutions of the city. A large number of books are purchased in answer to specific requests and especially to meet inquiries which cannot be answered elsewhere in the city.

Through its system of interlibrary loans the library also serves many readers unable to come to it. Especially it often aids people of the state without library facilities who address

their requests for help to the Louisiana Library Commission. Many loans are made also to the various state educational institutions and particularly to the State University. The library gladly extends its aid to distant readers in need of books, in so far as this can be done without crippling service to patrons who come to the library. Interlibrary loan service is increasing from year to year. During the year 1931 loans were made to twenty-six libraries in ten states and two foreign countries. The library also frequently draws upon the resources of other libraries to supply to readers books not obtainable except through the courtesy of a loan.

In short, the Howard Memorial Library attempts to do what many another library is doing—to give intelligent service to meet the urgent and varying needs of a large population. The help the library is able to give is the more appreciated because the region about it is so scantily supplied even with small libraries.

The attempt is being made to carry out the will of its founder and to make possible some of the ideals which have been in the minds of those who have given years of thought and work and sacrifice to the building up of an institution calculated to raise intellectual standards.

Louisiana Today

By ESSAE M. CULVER

Executive Secretary, Louisiana Library Commission, Baton Rouge, La.

TO UNDERSTAND Louisiana library development today one must know something of the State. Probably there is no one who does not know something of the charm and romance of "La Belle Nouvelles Orleans, favorite daughter of Madame de la Louisiane." Nowhere else in America could the famous Mardi Gras have been kept uncommercialized through the years and the unquenchable play spirit kept so actively alive through all kinds of adversity. Floods have not dampened her spirits and pestilence could not kill the courage combined with romance which characterizes her.

But what of the rest of the State? Have you been guilty, as many others have confessed, of thinking of it as a land of swamps and mosquitoes? If so, you have a treat in store for you when you motor through the lovely Teche country under moss-draped trees along the lazy bayous, or when you visit the Rosedown Plantation with its great live oaks standing guard before the entrance to the plantation home—still as lovely in line and setting as when designed by a French architect one hundred years ago.

We are accustomed to speaking of Louisiana as a rural state. The last census tells us it is an urban state. The population is grouped around hundreds of small town centers. There are not a dozen cities in the State with a population of 5,000 and over. This accounts for the decision by the Louisiana Library Commission that library organization must be by parish (county) rather than by community. The average size parish is about 30,000 population and $15,000,000 assessed valuation, and so only through the parish unit could adequate support be expected. North Louisiana differs from South Louisiana mainly in the type of population. Shreveport, the largest city in the North, is more like a hustling Western city and resembles New Orleans not at all.

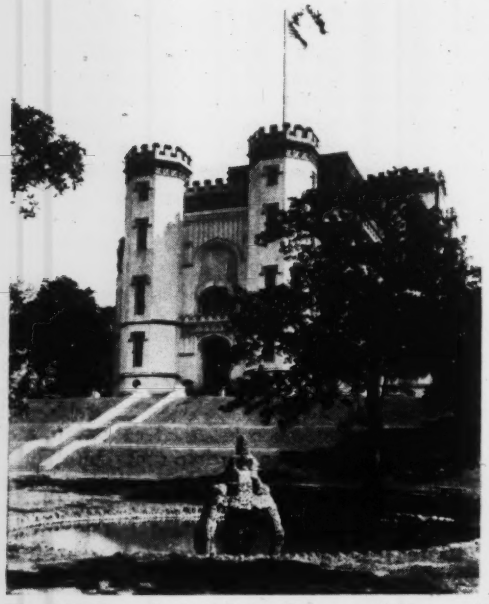
In the past, public school education was not popular in Louisiana and a large proportion of the children were educated in private schools or church schools. Sons of the rich planters were sent to large universities in the South and Europe, and the daughters went to girls' finishing schools. Only since 1905 have women been admitted to Louisiana State University. This has a bearing on public library development also, for a certain amount of prejudice against public libraries which will serve all the people equally must be overcome among those who are leaders in affairs, for the conviction still remains that a large part of the population (the tenant group) will not use books if they are provided.

The parish library demonstrations have shown the fallacy of this conviction and have resulted, in every case but one, in permanent (service) establishment. There have been more county library demonstrations in Louisiana than in any other state, at a large expense to the Commission, but results in each case and under varying conditions justify the effort.

Louisiana Libraries

The home of the Louisiana Library Commission is in the State Capitol. The stately

old Capitol, standing like a feudal castle overlooking "Father Mississippi," took the Library Commission in when in 1925 a home had to be found in which to center its activities. The old office of the Adjutant General on the main floor just oposite the Governor's offices



The Old State Capitol, Baton Rouge, and Home of the Louisiana Library Commission

served admirably to bring it to the attention of the members of the legislature, state officials, and all visitors to the historic old building.

Book resources of the Commission soon outgrew the shelving space, and its friend, the State University, then offered rent free storage space in the Hill Memorial Library on the Old University campus five blocks away. While the division of its resources has been a great handicap, it was more than compensated for by the advantages of having direct contact with government administrators. In one comparatively small room in the old Capitol Building have the 25,000 books owned by the Commission been processed, here have thousands of questions been answered, book lists prepared, demonstration libraries sent out,—here, in fact, the library soul of Louisiana has had its first stirrings. It was a delightful and distinguished guest who, when being told that in the new Capitol now nearing completion the Library Commission would have the entire eighteenth floor and a storage room, hastened to express the hope that the "atmosphere" of the place would remain unchanged and that the pioneer enthusiasm would not vanish with the passing of the one table that served for work table, reference room table, reading-room table, and shipping department.

Service of the Commission

The report of the five-year demonstration of the Commission gives a complete history of its development, but in one year since the publication of that report, the requests for books and information equalled the total of the five preceding years. It took five years of publicity and service to awaken library consciousness in the minds of the people, and no one will deny that it was through the continual publicity through the press, the individual presentation at clubs and organizations of all kinds by members of the Commission, the bookmobile in its travels over the state to parish fairs and other large gatherings, the library programs of the community organizations, the radio talks by the Commission Chairman, and by the many other publicity mediums, that Louisiana has at last been fully awakened to a realization of what the library

New State Capitol, Baton Rouge, Nearing Completion. The Louisiana Library Commission Will Occupy the Eighteenth Floor

means educationally, recreationally and economically.

In a very real sense the Louisiana Library Commission has been pioneering, for outside of New Orleans, in 1925, when the Commission activities started, only four free public libra-

ries, organized under state law, were in existence, and only two of the four received definite maintenance funds from taxation. Many small collections of books (called libraries) and sponsored mainly by women's clubs, were the incentive for money-making entertainments and contributed largely to the belief that a public library was a charity rather than a governmental institution. The library demonstration method was adopted by the Louisiana Library Commission as a means of giving a sample of what real library service would mean to a parish and of bringing about a permanent organization for continuing the service.

The first great need was for trained librarians who could carry on these demonstrations. It was felt that success would come only through librarians who had an understanding of people and conditions in rural Louisiana and who were extremely adaptable. In many parishes a speaking as well as reading knowledge of French was desirable and an understanding of the "Cajan" language was a necessity.

The Concordia Parish Library at Ferriday, Louisiana

As there was no library training school nearer than Atlanta, it was decided by the Commission to try and bring one about in Louisiana, and the Board of Education for Librarianship was asked to recommend the best location for such a school. Both Tulane University and Louisiana State University were listed as suitable, but Louisiana State University, because it was the State University and tuition free, seemed to have the advantage. The Library School is more fully treated in this article under Louisiana State University.

Another great need in Louisiana was a modern library law providing for adequate funds for the library, and this the Commission also brought about. Its greatest effort from the first has been to stimulate the movement for parish libraries, and briefly the success of its efforts is evidenced in Richland, Concordia, Webster, and Vermilion parishes.

Parish Libraries

Richland was the first parish to establish a library, and the enthusiasm engendered by its service spread throughout the northern part of the State.

Concordia Parish was the first in Louisiana to vote a parish-wide tax for maintenance of its library, and under circumstances that put other more prosperous parishes to shame. Although there are but 5,000 white people and about 3,726 books, a circulation of 50,000 was obtained this past year. The librarian, who is a graduate in journalism from Louisiana State University, as well as a Columbia Library school graduate, will tell you there is the greatest possible satisfaction in taking books into communities without churches, schools or recreation facilities, communities shut off by floods and which can only be reached by boats, and to people to whom the service means everything that makes life bearable, because of the loneliness and emptiness of it otherwise. This parish is now almost entirely under water, and the librarian, having equipped herself with high boots, plans to keep the library open no matter what comes, and not to desert in time of greatest need.

Webster Parish, which has received sufficient help from the Rosenwald Fund to make possible service to the negro population as well as white, has made a record which has seldom, if ever, been equalled even in highly-developed centers and excels any other in Louisiana both in organization and in service. A recent gift from the General Education Board made possible a small building for library headquarters for the negro service of the parish system. All the labor of putting up the building was donated by the negroes themselves. If you happen into this library on almost any day you will see a crowd of folks eager for books, but no books on the shelves. They are taken out again as soon as returned, and the librarian says they have not yet been able to buy enough books to

supply the demand. All the school libraries of the parish are under direction of the parish librarian and have been brought up to standard, so that every school is on the accredited list and much credit is given the parish librarian for accomplishing this in one year's time.

This demonstration has shown to Louisiana: (1) What complete cooperation between the school libraries and the parish library under the direction of a trained librarian can mean to the schools, and has dispelled the idea that no school library can be administered successfully by a parish (county) librarian entirely outside the jurisdiction of but cooperating closely with the school; (2) That the negro population will make effective use of libraries if the opportunity is offered to them to obtain books that are suited to their needs and understanding. A separate collection of books has been donated and purchased for their use; (3) That the adults of Louisiana are hungry for books, for although all the children of school age are counted as borrowers, there are as many adults as children registered. The librarian estimates that 50 per cent of the population are registered borrowers.

Negro Library Headquarters, Webster Parish Library at Minden, Louisiana

A graduate of Western Reserve Library School who has not only had county experience but also experience in the Louisiana Library Commission is in charge of the Webster Parish Library. The Louisiana Library Commission put about 3,500 books into this demonstration and in addition gives a supplementary service daily. The total circulation last year was almost 200,000, of which 25,000 was of books loaned by the Louisiana Library Commission.

Vermilion Parish Library ended as a one-year demonstration in February, 1932. In one year, from eleven distributing centers, 56,171 books circulated. When Louisiana rated highest in illiteracy, Vermilion headed the list in percentage of illiteracy among the parishes, and the surprising thing was that seemingly everyone borrowed books. Perhaps many of them were read aloud, but all benefited by it to such an extent that one of the leading citizens said in public address that nothing more beneficial, not excepting the paved highways, had come to the parish in a great many years. The largest town in the parish has a population of less than 3,000, and the whole parish has only 30,000 people, about 25 per cent of which are negroes.

A folk-meet under the direction of the State Community worker, Miss Mary Mims, was sponsored by the friends of the library in the summer of 1931, to which people come for inspiration and information, and since about 90 per cent of the population were French-speaking people, songs and talks were given in both French and English. It is of interest to note that the French people of Louisiana are not foreigners, but are Americans for generations. Two thousand, eight hundred people assembled during the three afternoons of the meet for community singing and a short inspirational address, after which they broke up into groups according to their interests to discuss books and reading, landscape gardening, soil building, picture appreciation, to mention only a few subjects presented. The sessions ended with an assembly which provided entertainment all could enjoy and the meet ended with a grand pageant representing all the activities of the folk meet. This was the first cooperative enterprise entered into by the entire parish and the demand is insistent that it be repeated this summer.

These parish libraries have convinced all thinking laymen, as well as the educators of Louisiana, that a library in every parish would eventually raise the educational level of the entire state, for public school work would be improved by much reading in holiday and out-of-school hours; University and college students would have a better background for higher education; teachers would be better prepared in all subjects; boys and girls would be given an opportunity to find themselves vocationally through books; wholesome recreation furnished for hundreds of communities now without even a picture show; and last,

but not least, contribute to agricultural and business advancement.

Public Libraries

The Shreve Memorial Library of Shreveport is the largest and best equipped public library in the State, outside of New Orleans. Over a year ago it entered into a contract with the police jury to extend service to the rural population of the parish. This is the only contract county service in the State. The building is a memorial to Henry M. Shreve, the founder of the city and for whom Shreveport was named. Jennings Public Library and Welsh Public Library, both in Jefferson Davis Parish, are the only public libraries for maintenance of which a one-mill tax has been voted. The population of the city of Jennings is 5,000 and the tax provides only about 25 cents per capita. Lake Charles Public Library, as well as Jennings, is housed in a building which was a gift from Andrew Carnegie. Its maintenance has not increased with the demands for service. Alexandria Public Library is also housed in a Carnegie building and its income so small that no great amount of service is possible.

Monroe Public Library is giving a vital service on inadequate means, not only to the city, but to anyone who comes from the parish. The parish service is largely to children who come on the busses to school in Monroe. This library is not established under the law making possible adequate appropriations from city and parish, which is possibly its greatest handicap. With its available means it has accomplished a great deal, and the interest and enthusiasm of its librarian have done much to advance library progress in North Louisiana.

University, College, and Normal Libraries

The same year the Commission started activities, a trained librarian came to the University library and forthwith it took on new life. Not, however, until 1928, when the present librarian, Mr. James McMillen, had built up the library to an accrediting basis was the University admitted to the A standing in the American Association of Colleges and Universities. The library is housed in one of the most attractive of the New University campus buildings and can now boast a staff of thirteen trained librarians. Its book resources in the past several years have been greatly increased and the University library can now take rank among the best in the South.

In January, 1926, when a survey for a training school was made, the University authorities promised hearty cooperation, and this willingness to help solve the problem was one of the deciding factors. At first only a summer course was possible, for which a fee was charged. The second summer the fee was removed. Throughout its history, well qualified instructors have been supplied and every effort made to meet standards set by the Board of Education for Librarianship. In the

The Hill Memorial Library at the Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. The Library School is Also Carried on in this Building in Connection with the University Library

fall of 1931 the first one-year course was offered, made possible by a grant from the General Education Board, and new quarters for the school were adequately equipped. Mr. McMillen is the director, with Miss Margaret Herdman associate director, and twenty-nine students are enrolled.

All of the institutions of collegiate rank now have trained and experienced librarians, with one exception. Southwestern Louisiana Institute was the first educational institution in the state to employ a trained librarian. Other institutions have fallen in line and have required their librarians to have at least a summer course. Several of these institutions have trained librarians who are giving library courses for teacher-librarians. In each case the institutions are endeavoring to meet the Southern Association standards. When standards for the school libraries of the Southern States were adopted by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools

and the General Education Board became interested in helping the schools meet those standards, Louisiana was one of the first states to seize the opportunity. A grant from the General Education Board to the Department of Education made possible a State Supervisor of School Libraries, and under her direction and supervision the school libraries of Louisiana have made remarkable progress.

School Libraries in Louisiana[1]

School libraries in Louisiana range from a collection of books supervised by a teacher without library training who teaches six classes a day through the different gradations to one administered by a full-time trained librarian. Each one of the 436 high schools in the state has at least a start towards a library. Each one of them is striving to improve conditions, to reach the standards which have been set for them by the Department of Education and the Southern Association.

One of the principal objectives throughout the state is to have a librarian with some library training in each one of the high schools. In the smallest schools only six semester hours of library training are required and the teacher-librarian is to spend only one or two hours a day in the library. In the larger schools the teacher-librarian is required to spend half-time in the library and have twelve semester hours training, and in the largest schools, full-timed trained librarians are required. This means that 350 teacher-librarians will need six semester hours training, over fifty twelve semester hours training, and about forty a year's training.

Louisiana State University is offering graduate library school work, both during the regular school year and in the summer school. They will probably be able to train all of the librarians who need a year's training, and twelve semester hours of training. For the training of the teacher-librarians needing six semester hours, courses are being given at four colleges in the State. These courses follow the recommendations of the Southern Association. For the present the certification of school librarians is voluntary, but by September, 1933, when state and Southern Association regulations go into effect, each librarian will be required to hold a certificate showing the requisite amount of library training, and superintendents will be required to employ in each high school one teacher who has a library certificate qualifying her as librarian in that school.

Attention is being given to library rooms, equipment, and books. Classrooms, corridors, and ends of study halls are being converted into libraries in old buildings. Floor plans for new buildings are checked in the office of the State Department of Education and library facilities are watched—location of the library in the building, its size, arrangement, and specifications for built-in equipment.

Schools, as well as public libraries, are handicapped for lack of funds, and in many places the school raises its own library money. Often the local Parent-Teacher Association helps in raising money for the libraries. Last June the State Superintendent sent a circular letter to all parish superintendents and presidents of school boards urging that, if possible, the libraries be supported out of school board funds. Many school boards have appropriated money for libraries this year. This is encouraging, but the practice needs to become more general.

There are no school libraries in the state which can be pointed to as being ideal, but books are being bought, librarians are getting training, rooms are being provided and equipped, organization is being started, and in some places, very satisfactory service is being given. There really is much hope for the future of high-school libraries in Louisiana.

Until recently school libraries really meant high-school libraries, but in the past year emphasis has begun to be placed on libraries, at least library books, in the elementary grades. Just a year ago a circular letter was sent out from the State Department of Education regarding the standards for elementary schools. This letter stated that no high school would be approved unless the elementary schools from which the children came met the standards. Among these standards is one in regard to library books for elementary schools, that each grade or room should have at least one title per pupil with not fewer than twenty books to any grade or room. Schools are taking a great deal of interest in building up their grade libraries, and of course the next generation of high-school pupils will have acquired reading habits unknown to most of the high-school students of today. Most of the elementary schools have classroom collections, only a few schools so far having started centralized libraries. No insistence has as yet been made on library organization in the elementary schools.

Some schools and parishes are doing outstanding work in their school libraries, and nearly every school in the state is making progress as fast as limited funds permit. The prayer for the future is only that more money may be available in the schools, as elsewhere.

[1] This material was contributed by Miss Lois Shortess.

Librarian Authors

MARGARET BINGHAM STILLWELL served as assistant in the John Carter Brown Library from 1909 to 1914, under George Parker Winship; and as cataloger of rare books and early Americana in the New York Public Library under Wilberforce Eames, from 1914 to 1917. She then returned to Providence as Curator and librarian of the Annmary Brown Memorial, the library of incunabula erected there by General Rush C. Hawkins, of whom she published a personal sketch, *General Hawkins As He Revealed Himself To His Librarian*, in 1923, followed in 1925 by a brief account of the *Annmary Brown Memorial*, a descriptive essay. Since 1924 she has been active as general editor of the *Second Census of Fifteenth Century Books Owned in America* (compiled under the auspices of the Bibliographical Society of America) and also as American Secretary to the German Commission for a General Catalog of Incunabula, the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*, now in its fourth volume.

Miss Stillwell humorously tells that the first book she undertook to write was *A History of Mythology*. This was when she was nine years old. She wrote a title page, dedication, preface, complete table of contents, and the introduction, but the book so auspiciously begun ended then and there. In answer to a question as to how she happened to undertake a book such as her 1931 publication of *Incunabula and Americana, 1450-1800, a key to bibliographical study* (Columbia University Press), she replied that it may have been due to a combination of inheritance and training, coupled with experience and circumstance. For instance, she tells us, one might lay it to the fact that she had a book-seller grandfather, a lover of old books, whose ancestry reaches back into the earliest days of Virginia and New Amsterdam; a calm, methodical man who—so an old daguerreotype tells—kept his spectacles on top of his head that they might always be available. Or perhaps, she continues, to the fact that her other grandfather, an Englishman, trained as a civil engineer was a man of constructive interests, analytical in thought, yet noted among his contemporaries for a particularly altruistic and genial nature.

She grew up in an atmosphere of music, for her father was an organist, and in a joyous sense of the beauty of rhythm and color and line as inculcated by her mother. This occasioned a striving for creative harmony in sound, in color and form, and finally in literary expression. Her early training involved some years in an art school and some years at college; in the latter she specialized in American history under the sound training of William MacDonald.

Margaret Bingham Stillwell

In 1927 she began a series of lectures on incunabula and Americana in connection with Miss Minnie Earl Sears' course in advanced cataloging in the School of Library Science at Columbia University. *Incunabula and Americana* is an expansion developed upon the framework which was originally built up in these lectures, for students in the lore of rare and early books. Altogether it marks the culmination of about twenty charmingly-spent years of specialization, in this country and abroad, in the field of bibliography.

She is also author of *The Heritage of the Modern Printer*, 1916; *Washington Eulogies*, a checklist of funeral orations on George Washington, 1916; *Fitting Rhode Island Children For School Days and Their Work in Life*, 1923; and *The Fasciculus Temporum*, a survey of editions before 1480, 1924.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

April 15, 1932

LOUISIANA and the old South are sure to give hearty welcome to the A.L.A., and those who journey thither from East and West and North will cordially reciprocate the good wishes they will receive. Louisiana is giving good account of itself as the result of the development work there which the liberality of the Carnegie Corporation and the designation by the League of Library Commissions made possible, and the meeting should be stimulus throughout the entire South for the new library spirit which has been making its way over the whole country in the past few years. The A. L. A. will miss this year the presence of the members of the S. L. A., who will gather at Lake Placid later on. But it is expected that all of the library clans will come together at Chicago, and the great year 1933, it is to be hoped, will see the thorough revival of library prosperity, as well as prosperity in general for all classes and the whole country.

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TO UNDERSTAND library developments in Louisiana, one must understand the Louisiana of today, and Miss Culver, in her article printed elsewhere, gives an excellent picture of the state as a whole before she takes up the work of the Louisiana Commission and the service of the different types of libraries in the state. Those of us who have always thought of Louisiana as a rural state will be interested to know that it is really an urban state with hundreds of small town centers. As there are probably not a dozen cities in the state with a population of 5,000 or over, this accounts for the decision of the Louisiana Library Commission to organize parish libraries rather than county libraries. The parish library demonstrations have resulted, in practically every case, in permanent establishments, showing the fallacy of the conviction of various leaders that books would not be read even if provided. The Commission will soon be housed in the new Capitol building in Baton Rouge, with an entire floor at its disposal where the staff will continue to carry on with the same pioneer enthusiasm that brought them through the five years of publicity and service needed to awaken library consciousness in the minds of Louisiana people.

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ONE FEATURE of the library year 1933 will be the publication of a careful and comprehensive review of library development since the birth of the A. L. A. which C. Seymour Thompson has in hand at the request of the Publication Committee. Mr. Thompson has been engaged for years past in collecting the materials of library history and plans to supplement his larger work, in advance of its publication, by this review of the past half century, which has seen more library development the world over than in the entire previous period. It is good that the work has been assigned to such capable and conscientious hands and the profession will await with interest the publication of Mr. Thompson's volume. Meantime we shall be glad to have, especially from those acquainted with the early history of the A. L. A., any data which may be useful to him for his purpose.

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IT WOULD BE unfortunate indeed if the publication in the official *Bulletin* of Wilbur F. Pearce's counsel to librarians throughout the country to practice economy by coming to New York to do bargain-hunting should be taken as an official recommendation of the American Library Association. Railroad fares and hotel charges are among the items which so far have not been reduced as have library appropriations in the general depression and what could be saved in one way would likely be more than offset in the expense of the endeavor. It pays the "large librarians" to come occasionally to the centers of publication and distribution, especially when auction sales offer opportunity to strengthen their libraries in departments which have need of re-enforcement. But in the present stringency the problem before most librarians is to keep up sufficient supply of new books with their limited funds to satisfy the public demand and need. Our advice to librarians would be, therefore, to the contrary effect, that they should stand by their jobs instead of spending any share of what money they have to cover traveling expenses and do the best they can in keeping their libraries up to date, especially in view of the increasing demands upon them which have come as unfortunately the supply of books and service has necessarily been curtailed.

A Tribute to LOUISIANA

DREAMY LOUISIANA—*of shaded bayous, snowy cotton fields, fragrant magnolia, and Creole melodies.* ¶ *Vibrant* Louisiana—*humming with the life and industry of the New South.* ¶ Louisiana *the battleground—where France, Spain, England, and the United States fought and bartered for possession; the heart of that empire of priceless territory named for* Louis XIV, *for which* Thomas Jefferson *paid* Napoleon *a paltry* $15,000,000. ¶ *Visit this* Louisiana. *Linger in beloved New Orleans. Where in America will you find more history, more romance?* ¶ *Here in the "Old Square"* Girod *hatched his plot to rescue* Napoleon *from St. Helena, and built a home for the emperor. Here* Lafayette *was entertained. The old houses, with their marvellous ironwork, are filled with memories of the days when planters came in to the opera and the Mardi Gras balls. Here lived and worked such famous men as* Walt Whitman, Degas, Audubon, George W. Cable, *and* Lafcadio Hearn. ¶ *Today this ancient city lies encompassed by a great commercial metropolis.* ¶ *The Mississippi River, which literally built this fertile state with the rich deposits brought from two thousand miles of wanderings, flows here on its self-raised bed, bound by levees higher than the fields it nourishes, bringing the commerce of half a continent. The flat, stern-wheel steamboats might have come from the pages of* Mark Twain *or* John Hay. ¶ *Where once the pioneers penetrated by flatboat and canoe, drive your car along fine roads winding among the bayous. In an enchanting country of live oaks draped with Spanish moss you still will find the Acadians driven from their homes in the north, and immortalized in* Longfellow's *"Evangeline."* ¶ *At Baton Rouge, wealthy city of old-time planters, with its battlemented Tudor capitol, now giving way to a modern towered building, are the splendid state university and the largest oil refinery in the world.* ¶ *To the south, in the marshes along the coast, trappers bring in more furs yearly than are produced in any other part of the Western World. In the marshes, too, are the salt mines, and hundreds of thousands of acres devoted to a refuge for waterfowl.* ¶ *Drive through the rice fields, where this world-old cereal is now irrigated by power pumps and harvested by machinery; to Lake Charles, in the center of the oil fields, made a seaport by a twenty-one-mile ship canal. See the sugar plantations, where a blight-resisting cane from Java has saved this great industry. And busy Shreveport, with its oil refineries, its glass factory, and its twenty-two-thousand-acre army airport.* ¶ *There is a mingling of tradition and vitality about* Louisiana *that stirs the blood. Its people know how to work, and how to play. Labor and laughter go hand in hand. This very week the industrial plants, the financial and commercial institutions lock their doors tight for a day, while the whole population joins in the century-old celebration of the Mardi Gras.* ¶ Louisiana—*colorful, brave, joyous state—General Motors salutes you!*

As broadcast by General Motors
to the Nation—February 8th, 1932

New Orleans

Cut by Courtesy of Macmillan Publishing Company

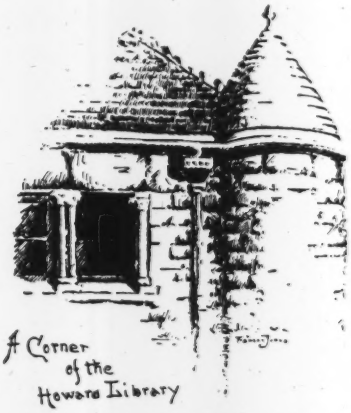
Fascinating New Orleans

WHETHER your favorite hero is found in history, adventure, or literature, no librarian among you can fail to find New Orleans fascinating. Whether you gaze upon the statue of Jackson in the Place d'Armes, erected in memory of the Battle of New Orleans, or recall the year 1718, and picture Bienville drilling his men in this same square at the time when the settlement consisted of no more than a few log huts around the fort; whether you remember the arrival of the Spanish governor in 1766, after Louis XV had "by the pure effect of the generosity of his heart, and on account of the affection and friendship" held for his cousin, Charles III of Spain, made him a gift of the land called Louisiana; or regard the grain elevators and skyscrapers presented today as you glide up to the dock upon entering the city by boat, none of you can but discover something here of interest.

Cut by Courtesy of Macmillan Publishing Company

This section of the country was not immune from Indian attacks, although you may rarely hear them mentioned; for even their exciting tales become less engaging when you think of the bold and hardy buccaneers who once sauntered through these streets. A particular favorite is their daring leader, Jean Lafitte, who strode unconcernedly on his way regardless of the five hundred dollars offered for his apprehension. Even the hearts of the shy Creole beauties must have beaten faster, when they raised their eyes to meet those of this handsome privateer, as they tripped demurely down the sidewalk, stopping perchance before entering the iron gate of their home to see what gay young gallant might be about. Look up at the beautifully wrought balconies and remember the fair maidens who sat their hiding their rich coloring behind a brightly embroidered fan; or let their dark eyes, shadowed by lace mantillas, wreck havoc in the heart of some passing youth.

The thrill of pleasure, such as is experienced with the unusual, may come to you, as it did to me, upon first entering one of New Orleans' courtyards. From without you appear to be passing through one of many similar entrances, but continuing beyond a narrow



Cut by Courtesy of Macmillan Publishing Company

Cut by Courtesy of Macmillan Publishing Company

paved corridor, closely walled by the sides of the house, you find yourself in a veritable fairyland. If you close your eyes you may be back in the midst of an Arabian night tale, wondering whether upon opening them, any of the forty thieves will peek slyly out from the huge earthen jars around the enclosure. These jars used for catching rain in times not so long distant, contained the only water in the city pure enough to drink. Or, you may seem to be in a garden of Old Spain. You are the beautiful princess standing on the balcony yonder, while half hidden in the foliage of palms and banana plants below, a knight gently pleads for your love, accompanying his bold words by the soft strumming of a liquid guitar. Many dainty little feet have skipped over these ancient stones, many spurs have clicked here at the swish of wide hooped skirts or the firm tread of a father's approach.

In the French Quarter.

Cut by Courtesy of Macmillan Publishing Company

But there is not a great deal of time and you turn reluctantly to go out onto the street again. Above you taper the spires of old St. Louis Cathedral, the same cathedral whose bells have called the people to worship since the seventeen nineties. What stories, historical and personal, those walls could tell. They still gaze down upon their children, proud of their accomplishments, saddened by their strifes, comforting them and sharing in all their problems. They are never lonely for even as you glance inside, you find some, praying; others, like yourself, catching their breath on the historic, sacred spot. Next door, and

At the French Market.

Cut by Courtesy of Macmillan Publishing Company

connected by an underground passage, is the famous Cabildo. Here important governmental decisions have been made. Below on the ground floor you see the cell where Pierre Lafitte was held a captive in chains for many months. You notice the bullet holes on the wall of the courtyard, under the lantern, grim reminders of the time when many prisoners were shot to death.

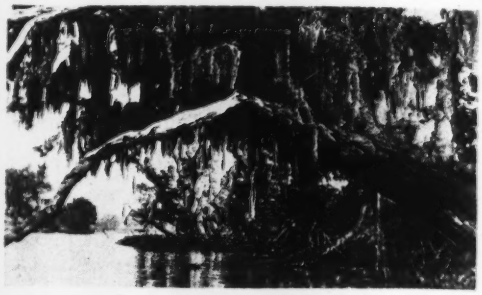
You are not far from the market place, one of the most varied of amusement spots. Here flock peoples of all nations; produce from all the markets of the world. I do not know how many varieties of macaroni are made, but you find box after box, tier on tier, containing more sizes and shapes than you have time to count. There are other good things in enormous quantity, all spread out to catch the eye and pocket book of the casual visitor or the earnest shopper. So much food reminds you that there are excellent restaurants near at hand and it is not long before you find your way up a quiet lane and inside the "Pirate's Chest."

These are but scattered glimpses of the city which is to be our hostess at the next A. L. A. meeting, yet they are the thoughts that come back to me from my previous visit like the faint elusive fragrance from an old wedding gown laid away in lavender. As the little lame prince journeyed afar on his magic cape, I am wafted back to feel the uneven stones of the market beneath my feet or the solid cement of the widest street in the world with its twentieth century bustle.

SARAH ELEANOR COLLEY,
Dartmouth College Library

Into the Bayou Teche Region

THE TWO-DAY post-conference trip into the beautiful Teche country, with visits to plantations, will be conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Flack of Lafayette, Louisiana. Mr. Flack is librarian of the Southwestern Louisiana Institute. The party is to leave New Orleans on Sunday night and will have breakfast at Franklin in the heart of the Bayou Teche region on Monday morning. Busses from there will take the party to Avery Island, famous for its bird preserve, salt mines, and the extensive gardens of E. A. McIlhenny. Luncheon will be had in New Iberia and visits will be made in the course of the afternoon to one or two beautiful old plantation homes. In the afternoon the party will be taken to St. Martinville, the legendary haunt of the heroine of *Evangeline*, and a crawfish bisque dinner will be served



Bayou Teche, New Iberia, La.

at Breaux Bridge near Lafayette. The party will be entertained on Monday evening in Lafayette and will go by train during the night to Baton Rouge. From Baton Rouge

Salt Train in Salt Mines Near New Iberia, La.

the party will be taken by busses to one or more interesting plantation homes in the neighborhood of St. Francisville, a region in which Audubon did some of his best work

Bayou Teche, New Iberia, La.

on the *Birds of America*. There will be visits during the day to the new Capitol Building in Baton Rouge and to the State University, the party returning to New Orleans early in the evening.

New Orleans

Restaurants

Antoine's Restaurant—713 St. Louis.
A famous restaurant, but expensive. Special dishes less expensive than table d'hote.

Arnaud's Restaurant—819 Bienville.
Very good food.

Broussard's Restaurant—819 Conti St.
Lunch.

Childs' Restaurant—620 Canal Street.

Club Forest—Jefferson Highway.

Courtyard Kitchen—820 St. Louis.

Galatoire's Restaurant—209 Bourbon.
Best table d'hote meals.

Gluck's Restaurant—124 Royal Street.
One of a chain of four restaurants.

Green Shutter—710 St. Peter Street.
Dinner on order, specialty luncheons, Gumbo, etc.

D. H. Holmes Restaurant—819 Canal Street.
Department store. Ninety years in existence. American and European markets.

Kolb's Restaurant—125 St. Charles.
Restaurant with individuality. Atmosphere and excellent cuisine.

Maison Blanche Restaurant—901 Canal Street.
Department store. Cafeteria on sixth floor.

Patio Royal—417 Royal Street.
Lovely out-of-door place for tea and luncheon from 12:00 to 6:00.

Pirates' Chest—712 Royal St.
Luncheon and probably dinner.

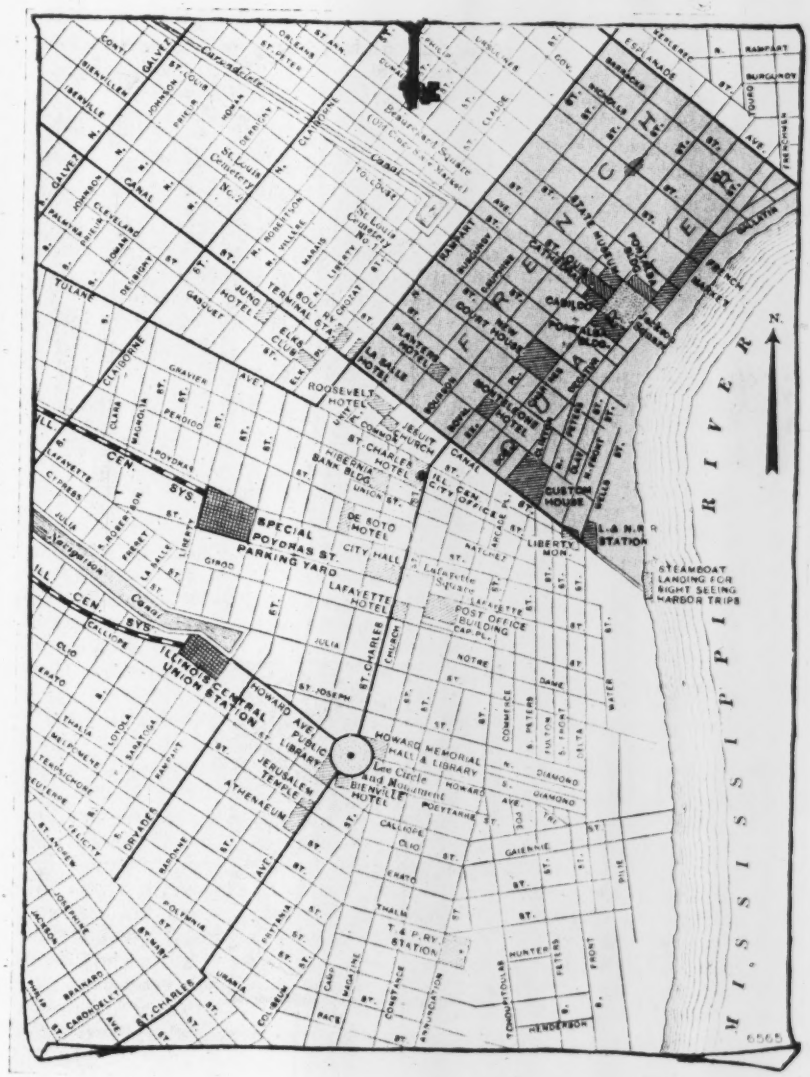
Restaurant de la Louisiane—725 Iberville.

Solari's Restaurant—201 Royal Street.

Southern Yacht Club — West End on Lake Pontchartrain.
Delightful cool place, charming surroundings, excellent dollar luncheon. Particularly recommended for library school dinners—accommodate 1000.

Suburban Gardens—LaBarre Road.

Hotel Restaurants.
Bienville—Lee Circle.
DeSoto—420 Baronne Street.
Jung—1500 Canal Street.
Marbere—1300 Canal Street.
Monteleone—220 Royal St.
Roosevelt—123 Baronne Street.
St. Charles—211 St. Charles Street.


MISSISSIPPI RIVER
N.
CANAL
ST. CHARLES
BIENVILLE
TULANE
GRAVIER
POYDRAS ST. PARKING YARD
SPECIAL
ILLINOIS CENTRAL UNION STATION
CUSTOM HOUSE
L. & N. R. R. STATION
STEAMBOAT LANDING FOR SIGHT SEEING HARBOR TRIPS
LIBERTY MON.
HOWARD MEMORIAL HALL & LIBRARY
Lee Circle
BIENVILLE HOTEL
DE SOTO HOTEL
LAFAYETTE HOTEL
ROOSEVELT HOTEL
JUNG HOTEL
PLAYTERS HOTEL
LA SALLE HOTEL
MONTELEONE HOTEL
CITY HALL
POST OFFICE BUILDING
ATHENAEUM
JERUSALEM TEMPLE
T. & P. RY. STATION
STATE MUSEUM
CABILDO
PRESBYTERE
NEW COURT HOUSE
ST. LOUIS CEMETERY No. 1
ST. LOUIS CEMETERY No. 2
ELKS CLUB
CITY CEMETERY
BASIN
CANAL
ESPLANADE
RAMPART
DECATUR
FRENCHMEN
BOURBON
DUMAINE
ST. PETER
ST. ANN
ST. LOUIS
ST. PHILIP
ST. CHARLES
ST. JOSEPH
ST. MARY
ST. THOMAS
ST. ANDREW
ST. CARONDELET
ST. JOHN
ST. PAUL
ST. ROBERT E. LEE
ST. ROBERT
ST. ROMAN
ST. ALBANS
ST. ANTHONY
ST. BERNARD
ST. CLAUDE
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ST. CONSTANCE
ST. COMMON
ST. CLARA
ST. CLEVELAND
ST. CLIO
ST. CALLIOPE
ST. CHESTNUT
ST. CHOCTAW
ST. CHURCH
ST. CLEMENT
ST. CLIFFORD
ST. CLOUET
ST. CLOVER
ST. COLISEUM
ST. CONGRESS
ST. CONSTANTINOPLE
ST. CORNELIA
ST. CORTEZ
ST. CRESCENT
ST. CYPRESS
ST. DAUPHINE
ST. DELACHAISE
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ST. DESAIX
ST. DIAMOND
ST. DORGENOIS
ST. DRYADES
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Children's Librarians' Notebook

THE HOUSE THAT GREW SMALLER. By Margery Williams Bianco. *Macmillan.* $1.50.

It was a tiny, neglected house on the hill that wanted occupants and wanted them in vain. One day a robin told how houses were moved in the valley so this one tried and tried to move, and to its surprise did move to the willow grove. But it grew smaller,

so that summer when the children found it they used it for a playhouse. After more adventures, the little house finds its real service in a bird house where families are in and out every year. Rachel Field has caught the spirit of the book in her illustrations. For small children.—A. M. W.

HOLE IN THE WALL. By René d'Harnoncourt. *Knopf.* $2.

Mr. d'Harnoncourt tells a story in pictures with a brief text which will delight any child.

An artist draws the picture of a very thin man on the wall of an old man's house who didn't want anything on his wall. That might have been alright if the thin man hadn't chanced to smell some onion soup and left the wall to get some. He ate so much soup that when he went back the hole wasn't half large enough. Then the fun starts, but the artist is clever and manages to leave everyone happy in the end. Children who cannot read will love the story; those who can read will love both the pictures and the story. For children from four to eight years.

—N. K. P.

SUE SEW-AND-SEW. Arranged by Asta, Dehli, and Flavia Gág. *Coward.* $1.50.

Sue Sew-and-Sew is the result of the combined efforts of three talented sisters. It gives instructions on how to make a complete outfit for a doll. Pictures, rhymes and lessons are clever. There is no age limit to the interest of *Sue Sew-and-Sew.* It was loved by a child of six; read and instructions followed by a girl of eleven; and used as a sewing guide by a mother. The beauty of the book is that clothes can be made to fit any size doll.

—N. R. C.

JANE'S ISLAND. By Marjorie Hill Allee. *Houghton.* $2.

Jane is a lively young twelve-year-old who spends her summers at Wood's Hole where her father is engaged in scientific research at the Marine Laboratory. The story of Jane's escapades and her very real interest in biology is told from the viewpoint of the seventeen-year-old girl who has been hired as Jane's companion for the summer. The slight plot concerns the proving of certain scientific facts by Jane's father against the theories of a rival scientist. Jane and Ellen are normal wholesome girls and the book is very entertaining in spite of much biological terminology. For older girls.—H. N.

PICTURE MAP GEOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Vernon Quinn. *Stokes.* $2.50.

With books of this kind in a classroom there will be no trouble getting a child interested in Geography; he will learn his lesson without knowing it for the maps tell the story. The maps are the distinctive feature of the book, giving at a glance the important industries, products, and chief cities of each State. There is just enough explanatory material to make each map quite clear and the book has not the remotest text-book sound. For continued reading, the sameness of the style might make the book monotonous, but for reference material it cannot be surpassed by anything yet written.—N. K. P.

THE TOWN OF THE FEARLESS. By Caroline Dale Snedeker. *Doubleday.* $2.50.

Sketches covering briefly the lives of the men who came from the old world to establish the community of New Harmony, Indiana. This communistic experiment of the early nineteenth-century was the fruition of their beliefs and dreams. Romance and idealism are stressed, and the fact that the author is a descendant of these pioneers makes their story seem very real and very near. Older boys and girls will enjoy it.—L. H.

School Library News

The Garden Of Books

Having Made in the past, book maps, book reports, and book scrap books, The Junior Library Club of Fordson High School, Dearborn, Michigan, decided to make a Book Garden. It took some time to discover a quotation to express our idea and we finally chose, "A gateless garden and an open path my feet to follow and my heart to hold," from the poem, *Journey* by Edna St. Vincent Millay, and made the motto on cardboard. It was decided to divide the garden into four sections: (1) When We Were Very Young, (2) Little Men and Little Women, (3) Youth, (4) and The Last of Life. The plan of the garden was to show that book characters are with us from earliest childhood, through youth and old age. The garden was to have two gates—the entrance to the "When We Were Very Young" books of childhood, and the exit when "The Last of Life" is reached.

An ugly red-celluloid doll with a stove-pipe hat and a red full dress suit does not resemble any particular character in any particular book but imagination with the aid of a sharp knife amputates one of his legs, cuts off his stove-pipe hat, ties a bandana around his head, constructs a tricorn hat of cardboard, covers his upper elegance with a loose, white shirt, ties a sash around his middle, and with the addition of a tiny tin sword for his hand and a celluloid parrot for his shoulder, behold —Long John Silver himself! The same doll can be converted into Uncle Tom by cutting off his hat and stuffing the aperture with cotton which is drawn down around his face. This has been previously blackened with India ink. A pair of overalls and a toy hoe completes his costume. And all the characters can be made to stand firmly wherever desired by the addition of a good-sized piece of chewing gum fastened securely to the soles of the feet. In the same way they can be made to hold hands or carry small objects.

A large piece of heavy cardboard about six feet by three (ours was a discarded book advertisement) served as a base for the garden. During one of our club meetings the children drew the outline of a river diagonally across the board. This space was covered with paste and sprinkled with sand to provide the river bed. The rest of the cardboard was covered with paste and sprinkled with artificial moss. Glass, broken into irregular pieces, followed the contour of the river bed. Small, flat stones outlined its shores and covered up the joinings of the glass. Four, large cone-shaped sponges were dyed green and placed at each of the four corners as "shrubbery." The matter of a fence was more difficult. Wooden lattice used for making gardens under Christmas trees is frequently sold at Ten Cent Stores and would have made an ideal picket fence. Unfortunately such a fence was out of season, but a novelty store had a low, artificial hedge left over from Christmas time. This was composed of separate pieces about six inches long and had two archways. There was not quite enough of the fencing to completely surround the garden so we covered narrow cardboard boxes, cut to the proper height, with brick paper. These served as garden walls and likewise provided a suitable place for Humpty Dumpty to sit upon. A bridge, of the type used in the making of miniature Japanese gardens, was put across the upper part of the river. Little pots of artificial flowers purchased at the Ten Cent Store were set at intervals around the garden. We also made two circular gardens of inverted coffee can covers filled with sand into which were poked short-stemmed artificial flowers. Our garden was now in readiness and we had only to place the book characters.

It would be redundant to explain how each character was made. The dressing of the dolls depends upon the ingenuity of the sponsor and students and the availability of material—and everything is grist to the mill. What may seem a useless contribution may turn out to be "just the thing" when the actual work gets under way. The book characters chosen should likewise be governed by the tastes of the children. The dolls should be kept proportionate in size and the names of the characters should be typed on small slips of paper and pasted on the dolls so that they may be easily identified. Plain five cent dolls will be found most useful.

As a background for the Garden, and to give it height, we placed a rack of nicely illustrated books in which the book characters could be found. Other books were placed to the left and right of the garden.

Taken as a whole the display was attractive to both children and adults and opened to some we hope "A gateless garden and an open path" where they could walk with new friends and recall old acquaintances.

—Mary Louise Wedemeyer.

The Open Round Table

Protest Against Butler Article

THE FOLLOWING letter addressed to Miss Josephine Rathbone, President of the American Library Association, has been sent to us for publication by Mr. Guy Holt, Chairman of the Committee on Libraries of the National Association of Book Publishers:

"In the March issue of the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association, there appears an article entitled 'University Book Buying' by Wilbur F. Pearce, which advocates a program of such dubious merit that I think it should not go unchallenged.

"Mr. Pearce is concerned with the problem of library buying on a reduced budget, and as a means of making the librarian's dollar go farthest, he advocates a central purchasing agency in New York (presumably, although this is not made clear in his article, functioning as a joint agency for university bookstores and libraries), and proposes specifically:

"1. That new books be bought whenever possible from the stock of reviewer's copies to be found in second-hand bookstores rather than from the editions offered commercially for sale;

"2. That the buyers select from remainders and second-hand copies as many of the older publications as they can secure;

"3. And, failing a central agency, the individual librarian should, whenever his funds permit, employ part of these to defray the cost of a trip to New York, the expenses for such a trip to come from the savings effected by shopping about in second-hand stores and buying on trade terms directly from the publishers.

"This program has the pleasing merit of plausibility, but, I think, no other. I pass over the question of the morality of buying reviewer's copies for library purchases. There is a well-defined understanding that review copies are intended for review only: that their resale to booksellers for disposal as new books is impermissible, and that they should be sold as second-hand copies only after they have been reviewed and after a reasonable period has elapsed after publication. For this reason, many reputable newspapers and magazines hold all review copies for a period of several months or a year following publication, and in some cases dispose of them under restrictions which are designed to keep them out of the market. Obviously, review copies are sent out at the expense of the publishers, and without profit to the authors, as a means not only of advertising the books, but also of serving the public by making available to them the services of an impartial selecting committee of the reviewers at large. If such copies are diverted to the use of library patrons, they not only fail to serve their original purpose, but become an actual menace to the welfare of the books themselves, and, therefore, to those who have written and published them.

"But whether the purchase by libraries of reviewer's copies be defensible or not, this practice is open to attack on more pragmatic grounds. The number of copies of any one book sent out for review is limited. Except for very popular novels, I doubt if Mr. Pearce's agency would find at any one time more than dozen review copies of the average book of sound merit and less than best seller potentialities. Such a supply would not go very far in supplying the needs of the hundreds of libraries Mr. Pearce is addressing. True, if his ideas were generally accepted a larger supply, by hook or crook, might become available, but only for a brief time. Only until publishers and authors became aware of the situation.

"A little extended consideration of Mr. Pearce's proposed excursion into the second-hand and remainder field would demonstrate that here too his program is one of doubtful practicality. Books must once have been new in order to become second-hand; they must have promised success to be made into books at all, and, therefore, (alas, too frequently) into remainders. If so important a segment of the book buying public should generally turn to second-hand and remaindered books in preference to new copies, the hazards of publishing would so increase that many worthy books would never find their way into print, and the libraries themselves would be among the chief sufferers.

"It may be thought that I am treating too seriously a program which, perhaps, was not intended for and certainly does not deserve such consideration. But Mr. Pearce's *jeu d'esprit*, as, on reflection, I think it must have been, exhibits an attitude of mind which is encountered in less playful form far too generally. I refer to the growing spirit of bargain-hunting among librarians: the belief,

held by too many and expressed by Mr. Pearce in the statement: 'The chief function of any purchasing agent is to coordinate his purchasing so efficiently that he may buy desired items at the lowest possible price.' True, up to a point; but beyond that point this notion is the sheerest economic nonsense. Obviously, no branch of any industry can long function at the expense of the other branches of that industry. If libraries in their desire to purchase cheaply are unwilling to yield a fair profit to the agencies which supply them with books, they are dealing a serious blow to the welfare of the industry as a whole. Beyond question, the libraries constitute the most important market for the more thoughtful type of publications, and any buying program which renders it more difficult for publishers to issue and booksellers to handle works of this character will seriously militate against the publication of them.

"We have all witnessed the unfortunate effects of this pennywise policy of economy upon the bookstores in the smaller centers. The library demand for ever greater discounts has not only made it difficult or impossible for the local bookstore to handle library business, but has also militated against the sale to private individuals of books of serious character and limited appeal. Formerly, a bookseller, reasonably confident that he would eventually sell this or that book to his local library, could buy it for stock and thereby present it to the notice of his individual customers. Deprived of that reasonable assurance of sale, he no longer feels justified in risking the purchase of any but books of an assured popular character. It may be contended that this development is a matter of no concern to the library; but surely anything which lessens the value of the bookstore as a cultural agency is of moment to an institution so avowedly cultural in purpose as the library.

"It is time, I think, that all of us who are professionally concerned with books should recognize and be willing to grant a fair reward to those with whom we do business. Libraries cannot, any more than booksellers or publishers, pursue their own welfare without heed to the necessities of all of the branches of the industry at large. Particularly at a time like this, when economies of any sort present a singularly alluring aspect, it is desirable to scrutinize them in the light of sound economic fact, and it is necessary to discourage such fantastic and ill-considered proposals as are embodied in Mr. Pearce's article."

—Guy Holt.

New Orleans Gatherings

The Illinois Library School dinner will be held at the Patio Royal Wednesday night, April 27, at 8:00 o'clock; the price will be $2.20, including tips. Please watch the bulletin board at New Orleans and sign up for the dinner on Monday as the number must be reported Tuesday morning.

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The Breakfast for the school library supervisors will be held Tuesday morning, April 26, at 8:00 o'clock at the Courtyard Kitchen, 820 St. Louis Street. The price for the breakfast will be 75c. Reservations should be sent to Miss Lois F. Shortess, State Supervisor of School Libraries, Baton Rouge, La.

New Orleans Book Shops

Basement Bookshop and Library—7221 Zimple Street.

The Book Shop—621 St. Peter Street.
Art-Drama, Old and Rare and Juvenile books. Gift Shop. Circulating Library.

Cecele's Library—914 Gravier Street.
Circulating Library.

L. Feibleman & Co., Inc.—New Orleans.

Hansell, F. F. and Bros. Ltd.—128 Baronne Street.
Educational, Law, and Juvenile Books. Circulating Library. General Bookstore.

Harmansons Book Store—916 Gravier Street.

Holmes, D. H. Co., Ltd.—819 Canal Street.
General Bookstore. Circulating Library. Juvenile books. Periodicals. Department Store.

Maison Blanche Co.—901 Canal Street.

J. A. Majors Co.—1301 Tulane Avenue.

New Orleans News Co.—214 Decatur Street.

Pelican Book Shop—220 Baronne Street.
Second Hand, Old and Rare books. Fine Editions and Modern Firsts. Circulating Library. General Bookstore.

Rodd, Mrs. E. W.—1403 Octavia Street.
Gift books at holidays only. Circulating Library.

Siler's, Inc.—1000 Canal Street.
Second Hand, Old and Rare books. Circulating Library. General Bookstore.

Stafford Book Store—609 Baronne Street.
Second Hand, Old and Rare, and Subscription books. Circulating Library. General Bookstore.

Tulane Co-op Bookstore—Tulane University. St. Charles Avenue.

Vieux Carré, Old Book and Curio Shop—321 Royal Street.
Second Hand, Old and Rare, Educational, Medical, Law, Religious, Juvenile books. Fine Editions and Modern Firsts. Foreign (French—German—Italian—Spanish). Periodicals. General Bookstore.

Current Library Literature

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Hawkins, Fred. The sun never sets on Mrs. Howard's library. por. *Amer. Magazine.* 113:67-68. 1932.

Besides furnishing books for seamen, the A.M.M.L.A. publishes the *Seamen's Handbook for Shore Leave.*

BELGIAN LIBRARIES. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD BELGIUM.

BOOK SELECTION

Lamb, J. P. This fiction question: another point of view. *Lib. World.* 34:147-148. 1932.

The practice of the Sheffield (England) Public Libraries is to stock books by appeal instead of by range.

Potter, L. M. A small library's solution of the problem of book selection. *N. Y. Libs.* 13:33-38. 1932.

How the Holland Patent Free Library successfuly serves a rural community of 337 people on an annual income of $200. Reprinted in LIB. JOUR. under title of "Book Selection in a Small Library" (57:309-313. 1932).

BOOK WEEK

Richardson, A. S. Children's Book Week and how to make it a success. illus. *Woman's Home Companion.* 58:46, 49. 1931.

Book Week activities and everyday activities of American public libraries and their children's departments.

BOOKBINDING

Reavis, W. E. Simplifying magazine binding for the library. 114 East 32nd St., New York. *Bookbinding Magazine.* 15:28, 38. 1932.

The Pacific Library Binding Co., Los Angeles, Cal., prints a record card which enables an inexperienced attendant to prepare magazines for binding easily and accurately, and has a service, the "Single Copy Order Book," which enables libraries to have the use of a volume until the number necessary to complete it is obtained.

BOOKBUYING

Pearce, W. E. University book buying. *A. L. A. Bull.* 26:125-131. 1932.

Suggests a joint purchasing non-profit-making agency set up in New York to obtain new and second-hand books at maximum discounts for university libraries.

BOOKS AND READING

Smith, W. C. Books and leisure time. illus. *N. Y. State Education.* 19:565-568. 1932.

Lists of "best books," "books of all time," "much loved books," etc.

CATALOGING

Burnett, Marguerite. Does the special library need specialized cataloging? *Special Libs.* 23:108-117. 1932.

Advantages of the shelf list and visible index systems; mechanical preparation of material for shelves; subject headings; the need of a flexible and informal catalog in most special libraries, etc.

CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF. LIBRARY

Peeters, F. Bibliothèque de l'Université de Chicago. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* 40:35-44. 1931.

History, buildings, classification, catalogs, activities of the year 1927-28.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES. *See* LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

CHILDREN'S READING

Webb, M. A. Children's reading tastes; a city survey of present trends. illus. *Publishers' Weekly.* 121:1469-1471. 1932.

The children of the Fort Wayne and Allen County (Ind.) Library have registered a preference for *Heidi, Little Women,* and *Tom Sawyer.* The radio has had both good and bad effects on their reading.

CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

Bemis, Dorothy. How shall we classify the special library? *Special Libs.* 23:103-107. 1932.

The classification of the Baker Library at the Harvard Business School and Julia E. Elliott's Business Library Classification are discussed as well as the D.C., L.C., and Cutter classifications.

See also SUBJECT HEADINGS.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

McDonald, I. T. Catholic-college library. 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. National Catholic Educational Assn. *Proceedings.* 1931. p. 217-224.

Walkley, R. L. Book buying policy for smaller college libraries. 111 Fifth Ave., New York. *Assn. of Amer. Colleges Bull.* 17:456-462. 1931.

Warner, Frances, and C. H. Brown. College libraries in the depression. *A. L. A. Bull.* 26:74-78. 1932.

Iowa State College Library finds the depression an opportunity to increase the efficiency of the staff by retaining only those who are thoroughly effective, revising the periodicals list, and charging departments for interlibrary loans.

Wriston, H. M. College library and alumni reading. *Assn. of Amer. Colleges Bull.* 17:344-350. 1931.

DANISH LIBRARIES. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD DENMARK.

DEPRESSION. *See* LIBRARY SERVICE.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Baisden, L. B. Making the elementary library a vital factor in elementary education. *Cal. Sch. Lib. Assn., Northern Sect.* 4: [3-7]. 1932.

Types of elementary school libraries, problems of book selection, relation to courses of study, etc.

Gould, C. M. Classroom library in a reading program. 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. *Bull. of the Dept. of Elementary Sch. Principals* 11:109-114. 1932.

Switzer, M. M. The elementary school library. *Same.* 11:38-42. 1931.

FOREIGNERS. *See* LIBRARY WORK WITH FOREIGNERS.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Sylvester, Brother. High-school student and the library. National Catholic Educational Assn. *Proceedings.* 1931. p. 308-324.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Jones, Perrie. What the librarian can and should mean to the hospital. illus. *Modern Hospital.* 37:53-56. 1931.

Case histories of patients whose mental condition was improved by books. Suggests that the librarian may be a liaison officer between the hospital and the outer world and that county libraries may give service to hospitals.

Walker, C. P. When the doctor prescribes books. *Amer. Jour. of Pub. Health.* 22:174-178. 1932.

Reprints obtainable. Tells what to avoid in selecting books for various types of patients.

INDIAN LIBRARIES. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD INDIA.

LEATHER PRESERVATION

Frey, R. W., and F. P. Veitch. Preservation of leather book bindings. illus. *Sci. Amer.* 88:164-165. 1932.

Formulae for seven preparations to preserve or restore leather bindings.

LIBRARIES

BELGIUM

Depasse, Charles. Historique et organisation des bibliothèques publiques en Belgique. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* 40:45-71. 1931.

A detailed account of the history, organization, financing and government of public libraries in Belgium.

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy,* to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

DENMARK

Hansen, Valdemar. Les bibliothèques du Danmark. illus. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* 40:5-12. 1931.

Close cooperation exists between all the libraries of the kingdom. Libraries described here in detail are the Royal Library (Kongelige Bibliotek); that of the University of Copenhagen, and the State Library at Aarhus.

EUROPE

Church, H. W. Patron saints of scholarship. *Amer. Scholar.* 1:184-193. 1932.

Touches briefly on the University of Upsala Library, the Bibliothèque Nationale, and the Sorbonne.

INDIA

Dutt, N. M. History of Indian libraries from earliest times to the present day. *Modern Ln.* 2:69-70. 1932.

Presidential address at Third All-Bengal Library Conference, Calcutta, Nov. 18, 1931.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Number 2, vol. 2, of *The Library Mirror* published by the Library Club, University of the Philippines, reports the proceedings of the 1931 Convention, at which the work of the university library and the National Library was discussed.

WALES

Farr, Hart, and W. Williams. *Library Co-operation in Wales.* Aberystwyth: National Library of Wales, 1931. pap. 20p. (Welsh Branch of the Lib. Assn., Pub. no. 1).

Plans for organizing regional libraries in Wales and report on the Union Catalogue for Glamorgan and Monmouthshire at Cardiff.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Lathrop, E. A. Some library treasures in Washington. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 28:66-68. 1932.

A visitor's description of the Library of Congress and the Public Library.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

Murphy, J. J. The Library of Congress schedules on religion. *Catholic Lib. World.* 3:37, 39-40. 1932.

Both the L.C. and the Decimal Classifications have been found unsatisfactory, in development and terminology.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

Charles Deering Library Bulletin. Evanston, Ill.: Northwestern University. Vol. 1, no. 1, Jan.-March, 1932. Occasional.

Edited by the university librarian, Theodore Wesley Koch. First number contains 16p. and is illustrated.

Demcourier. 114 South Carroll St., Madison, Wis.: Demco Library Supplies. Vol. 1, no. 1, February, 1932. pap. 8p.

A monthly house-organ, free to library workers. "Names and News" is a regular department containing personal notes on librarians.

The Headlight on Books at Penn State. Vol. 1, no. 3, March, 1932. pap. [8]p.

Issued five times a year by the Pennsylvania State College Library, State College, Pa. Brief book lists, news of the library, literary miscellany.

New Mexico Library Bulletin. Santa Fé: Museum of New Mexico, State Library Extension Service. Vol. 1, no. 1, Jan., 1932. pap. 11p.

Published from September to May.

LIBRARY PUBLICITY

Kitchell, Jane. Supplementing community interests. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6:477-481. 1932.

Displays and floats of the Vincennes (Ind.) Public Library during the George Rogers Clark Sesquicentennial and Lincoln Migration Centennial.

LIBRARY SERVICE

Countryman, G. A. An experiment in job analysis and its results. *A. L. A. Bull.* 26:138-139. 1932.

A staff committee at the Minneapolis (Minn.) Public Library decided to discontinue overdue notices until three weeks elapse, cut out inventories and printed lists, and make other time-saving economies.

Lamb, J. P. What of the future? *Lib. World.* 34:171-172, 174. 1932.

"The economic insufficiency or the public library movement has been obvious for years; coming events will seriously threaten its already tenuous existence [in England]; and action to prevent any further shrinkage is a prime duty of the representative body of the profession."

Mitchell, J. M. Presidential address: A twelve years' retrospect and a forecast. Cheltenham, September, 1931. *Lib. Assn. Record.* 3rd ser. 1:297-314. 1931.

Address by Lieut. Col. Mitchell, president of the (British) Library Association, discussing borough libraries, county libraries, training of librarians, etc.

Welles, Jessie. Economizing to meet budget cuts. LIB. JOUR. 57:114-116. 1932. Also in *A. L. A. Bull.* 26:63-66. 1932.

By the assistant librarian, Toledo (Ohio) Public Library, which has met a heavy increase in the use of the library with no cuts in salaries or staff by reducing book expenditures, putting all new fiction and all added and replacement copies of adult fiction on a rental basis, etc.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

McGregor, Della. The conservation and direction of children's reading interests. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 28:38-42. 1932.

Lists books used at the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library to stimulate courage and intellectual curiosity in young readers.

Sayers, W. C. B. Library work with children. *Modern Ln.* 2:50-52. 1932.

A brief account of the work of the junior or children's department of the modern English public library.

——*A Manual of Children's Libraries.* New York: Scribner's, 1932. cl. 270p. illus. plans, facsims. $3 (Lib. Assn. ser. III).

Part I, The Book (children's books of the past and today, book selection, etc.); Part II, The Children's Library (equipment, arranging, cataloging); Part III, The Librarians' Work (teaching use of library, story hour, exhibitions, publicity, etc.); Epilogue, "A Word with the Children's Librarian," and examination questions.

LIBRARY WORK WITH FOREIGNERS

Jones, A. F. Foreign books in public libraries. *Lib. Assn. Record.* n.s. 2:1-8. 1932.

The Foreign Library, Manchester, England, has a stock of over 20,000 volumes. The English reader who has learned a foreign language is most largely represented among the borrowers.

LIBRARY WORK WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

Beal, H. M. Intensive work with young groups. *A. L. A. Bull.* 26:150-152. 1932.

Work of the North Carolina Library Commission last summer at a convention of 4-H clubs.

MUSIC. *See* SUBJECT HEADINGS.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. RIVINGTON STREET BRANCH.

Hackett, Frances. Branch library. *New Yorker.* Feb. 27, 1932. p. 34, 38-40. 1932.

A day's routine and odd types of readers in a branch library on New York's East Side.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES. *See* TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY. CHARLES DEERING LIBRARY.

The Charles Deering Library; a description of the new building, plans. *Charles Deering Lib. Bull.* 1:3-7. 1932.

The new building will be open in plan, with large reading rooms, and Gothic in architecture.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY. *See* LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS.

PERIODICALS

The problem of periodicals. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 6:495-503. 1932.

Reprinted from *N. Y. Libs.*, Aug. 1931. Best periodicals and indexes for a small library.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

ENGLAND

McColvin, L. R. The future of public libraries. *Lib. Review.* Spring 1932. p. 231-236.

"This was written prior to the present difficulties" (Editor's note). Discusses financing, book supply, work with schools, etc.

PUBLICITY. *See* LIBRARY PUBLICITY.

RURAL LIBRARIES

Streeter, C. P. Books and farmers. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 17:64-69. 1932.

Suggests that county library authorities develop reading habits among 4-H club boys and girls.

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Harris, H. M. Supply and demand of school librarians in the South. Harrisonburg, Va. *Virginia Teacher.* 12:229-232. 1931.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Certain, C. C. Empirical basis for scientific standards in school libraries. 32 Washington Place, New York. *Junior-Senior High School Clearing House.* 6:206-215. 1931.

Childs, F. A. School library and its part in enriching curriculum. 919 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago. *Nation's Schools.* 7:33-40. 1931.

Countryman, Gratia. Administering the public library and the school library as a single unit. *S. D. Lib. Bull.* 17:69-73. 1932.

The best, most economical, and most enduring results come where the school library is administered as a part of the public library system.

Hall, A. G., *comp. List of Books for School Libraries of the State of Oregon.* Prepared by the Oregon State Library. Part I, Books for Elementary Schools and for Country Districts. Salem: Oregon State Library, 1932. pap. 231p. 40c.

Titles arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification.

Ramsey, Eloise. The library. 286 Main St., Portland, Ore. *Platoon Sch.* 5:37-41. 1931.

See also ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Newark (N. J.) Public Library Staff. Selection and ordering of material for the special library collection. *Special Libs.* 23:99-102. 1932.

Lists periodicals and indexes to be checked for new material. The "Digest of Business Book Reviews" in *Special Libs.* is the most timely.

See also CATALOGING; CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

Ohman, H. E. *A Music Subject Heading System; The Outline of an Expansive Decimal System for a Logical Classification of Musical Literature.* 37-42 86th Street. Jackson Heights, New York: The Author, 1932. pap. 24p. $3.

System used by the National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, for its library.

TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Grannis, E. E. H. Teachers college library buildings. *A. L. A. Bull.* 26:140-145. 1932.

Principles of planning, cost, size, types of rooms, provision for staff, open shelves, etc.

U. S. Dept. of the Interior. Office of Education. *Statistics of Teachers Colleges and Normal Schools* 1929-1930. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1932. pap. 78p. (Biennial survey of ed. in the U. S., 1928-30. Chapter V. Bull., 1931, no. 20).

Includes number of bound volumes in libraries.

TRAINING FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Mary Agatha, Sister. Professional training for librarianship. National Catholic Educational Assn. *Proceedings.* 1931. p. 210-216.

TRUSTEES, LIBRARY

Harris, G. S. The relations of a public library with its town counsel. *A Trustees' Organ.* 2:1. 1931.

Typical questions which the Montclair (N. J.) Public Library and its trustees have put to its Town Counsel.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES. *See* BOOKBUYING.

VINCENNES (IND.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. *See* LIBRARY PUBLICITY.

Chinese Books in American Libraries

BASING his study on the assumptions that the many Chinese books in American libraries do not lack readers and will have more, and that there is expert professional help available in American libraries for handling Chinese books, Dr. Chi-Ber Kwei, director of libraries, Northeastern University, Mukden, has published a valuable study which is the result of three years' observation and direct contact with collections of Chinese books in American libraries.[1]

The first chapter is devoted to the various collections of Chinese books in America, with special attention to those which exceed 5,000 volumes or more. The list is headed by the great collection at the Library of Congress, followed by the Gest Chinese Research Library at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, which was cataloged by Dr. Kwei; Columbia University; Harvard University; University of California, and the Newberry Library. This chapter is concluded with bibliographies of the institutions named above.

Succeeding chapters present the conventional methods of the make-up of Chinese books; author, title and imprint; text, classical and colloquial; cataloging and classification; binding and labelling; arrangement of Chinese characters; and an especially useful chapter on the transliteration and entry of Chinese characters. An appended bibliographical glossary lists and explains the most common terms used in dealing with Chinese books. Ch'ao p'ei pen signifies a book with missing parts supplied in manuscript; Pan pen is a printed copy; Ma sha pen is a book printed at Ma Sha, Fukien, implying a badly printed book; and Chu mo pen is a book printed in red and black (not, as Chaucer puts it, in black or red).

All the advantages lean on the side of grouping Chinese books separately and classifying them independently, in the opinion of Dr. Kwei, although he courteously makes a few points in favor of mingling them with publications in occidental languages according to their subject matter. "It does not emphasize a distinction of secondary importance. Librarianship is concerned with the organization of knowledge, and not with language. It tends to promote internationalism by placing books of all nationalities together, with the expectation that the wisdom of the East and the West may be amalgamated."

[1] Kwei, Chih-Ber. *Bibliographical and Administrative Problems Arising from the Incorporation of Chinese Books in American Libraries.* 2 Mei Cha Hutung, Peiping, China: The Leader Press, 1931. cl. 138p. $2. (Dissertation submitted to the Graduate Faculty of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.)

In The Library World

A Possible Saving

A SO-CALLED "short limit winter tourist ticket" for round trip from most points in the central and eastern portions of the United States will be on sale April 22, 23, 24, and good returning for eighteen days by same route or other direct route, and with stopovers allowed at regular stopover points (including Chattanooga) within the limit of the ticket. A similar ticket can be purchased from some southern points, such as Jacksonville and Louisville, with a sixteen day limit, but not available from Atlanta, Jackson, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., Montgomery or Birmingham, Ala. The saving on this short limit winter tourist ticket varies from $3 to $6 for the round trip, according to the starting point. Those returning home within this limit should inquire of their local ticket agent in advance of the day of departure if they wish to use the short limit winter tourist round trip in place of the A. L. A. identification certificate convention round-trip ticket.

A reduction in the steamer excursion to Havana and Panama Canal has been made. Any who are interested should wire John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library.

A Battle With Bookworms

WE COMMEND Max Farrand's report of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery as the "report-of-the-month," for reading; it is well done! Among other interesting activities, the Director of Research tells of his battle with bookworms, which we reprint:

Some three years ago the Librarian and the Curator of Rare Books were greatly troubled by evidences of an infestation of bookworms in the incunabula collection. Professor Tracy I. Storer, of the University of California Agricultural College at Davis, identified the pest as *Sitodrepa panicea* and recommended the general form of treatment to be followed. With the assistance of Professor Arnold O. Beckman, of the California Institute of Technology, experiments were conducted and a mixture of carbon dioxide and ethylene oxide was developed in a form that could be safely controlled and could be used on books and manuscripts without injuring them in the slighest degree. The eggs of the beetle are enveloped in a thin gas-proof membrane that renders them immune to fumigation unless the membrane can be broken sufficiently to allow the fumigant to penetrate. Under the general supervision of Mr. Thomas M. Iiams, Assistant to the Librarian, a combination vacuum tank and mixing chamber was designed and built, about five feet in diameter and ten feet long. Books and papers to be disinfected are placed on library trucks, and as many as six trucks at a time are moved into the tube. The door is then closed and the air is pumped out until enough of a vacuum has been created to crack the membranes of the eggs. Then the mixed gases are released into the tank, and from this fumigation it is believed that neither insects nor eggs can come forth alive. Careful observations have been made of the results of the fumigating process, and after several months all reports are favorable, both as to the destruction of the bookworms and as to the condition of the books and manuscripts treated. Over eight thousand books have already been fumigated, including incunabula and early large folios, and it is hoped that all suspected books can be treated in the course of the coming year.

The vacuum tank was made large enough to accommodate many of the objects in the art collection, so that they can be fumigated in the same way if necessity arises. Other institutions are making inquiries, and it is intended to prepare and publish for their benefit a description of the process and of the results obtained.

Those who have rarities which may suffer a similar destruction will, of course want to know more of the details. It is to be hoped that either Mr. Farrand or one of the scientists who aided him will find an opportunity to write it up for some technical journal.

New Manual on Book Selection

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has provided funds to enable Helen E. Haines of Pasadena, California, who gives the Home Study course in Book Selection, to take the time during 1932-1933 from her other work to prepare for publication a manual on book selection. It is hoped that the volume will be ready for library school use in the fall of 1934. It will probably be published by the Columbia University Press. Miss Haines will be happy to receive suggestions concerning the proposed manual from anyone who is interested in its plan and purpose. Her address is 1175 North Mentor Avenue, Pasadena, California.

Library Journals At New Orleans

DON'T FORGET that extra copies of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL can be obtained while at New Orleans at the Library Efficiency Booth, Number 9, at the H. R. Huntting Company Booth, Number 29, and at the Demco Library Supplies Booth, Number 18.

National Jewish Book Week

NATIONAL Jewish Book Week in America will be observed this year during the week of May 22 to 28. A concentrated effort is being made this year, as before, for the appropriate observance of the current Jewish holiday, which in the ancient days was better known as the *Scholars' Festival*. Synagogues, religious schools, book stores, study groups, libraries, and other commercial organizations are asked to lay special emphasis during this period on the gospel of the Jewish book. It is suggested that librarians cooperate with their local rabbis and form a committee that may aid in the loan of books, pictures, or other ceremonial objects that will lend themselves for exhibit purposes in the libraries. *Judaica*, a printed bibliography of books of Jewish interest and significance, can be obtained upon request at the Boston Public Library (price 5 cents).

Graded Buying List of Books

FIVE THOUSAND dollars has recently been appropriated by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the Graded Buying List of Books for Children now being compiled by Dr. Carleton Washburne. This grant, like that made in 1930 for the same project, is being administered by the American Library Association.

Culbertson Library Nearly Completed

THE J. J. CULBERTSON Library and Art Gallery, given to Paris, Texas, by Mr. Culbertson is nearing completion. The building is cream brick and the site is near the business center of the town. The subscription library of Paris will be moved into the new building and Mr. Culbertson will hang his own collection of paintings in the gallery. The cost of the building is $50,000.

A New Library For Lufkin

THE SONS of the late Joseph H. Kurth of Lufkin, Texas, have announced that the will of their father provided $10,000 for a library building for Lufkin. Plans for the building are being drawn and the city has given a site on Cotton Square. An appropriation will be made by the city for maintenance and the present subscription library will form a nucleus.

A Checklist of Current Bibliography

COTTON

Cotton surplus relief plans, some references ... to date. Wash., D. C.: Bur. of Agri. Econ. Library, Jan. 26, 1932. 11 p.
May be borrowed for copying from the Bureau Library. *[AEL]

DISSERTATIONS

Recent theses in education; an annotated list of 242 theses.... available for loan. Wash., D. C.: U. S. Gov't. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Documents, 1932. pap. 41 p. 10c. (U. S. Off. of Educ. Pamphlet, no. 20.)
Mainly 1930/31 theses.

EDUCATION

Martens, E. H. *Annotated bibliography on the education and psychology of exceptional children.* Wash., D. C.: Gov't. Prtg. Off.; Supt. of Docs., 1931. pap. 48 p. 10c. (U. S. Office of Educ. Pamphlet, no. 23.) *[EI]

Wheeler, J. L., and others. Sixty educational books of 1931. *Journal* of the National education association. Wash., D. C., 1932. v. 21, p. 101-104. March.
The eighth annual list.

FARM LIFE

Advantages and disadvantages of farm life; a short list of references. Comp. by L. O. Bercaw. Wash., D. C.: Bur. of Agri. Econ. Library, Jan., 1932. 6 p. Typew.
May be borrowed for copying from the Bureau Library. *[AEL]

Ervin, Guy. *Bibliography relating to farm structures.* Wash., D. C.: Gov't. Prtg. Off., 1931. pap. 43 p. 10c. (U. S. Dept. of Agr., Misc. Pub., no. 125.)

JEWISH LITERATURE

Goldstein, F. *Judaica; a selected reading list of books in the Public Library of...Boston.* Bost.: The Library, 1931. pap. 53 p. 5c. (Brief reading lists, no. 44.)

Stadtbibliothek Frankfurt am Main. *Katalog der Judaica und Hebraica. Erster Band:* Judaica. Frankfurt a.M.: Lehrberger, 1932. pap. 646 p.
Subject arrangement; index.

LATIN AMERICA

Selected list of books and magazine articles on inter-American relations. Comp. in the Columbus Memorial Library. Wash., D. C.: Pan Amer. Union, Mar., 1932. 19 l. (Bibliographic series, no. 7; mimeographed.)

PLACE NAMES

Peddie, R. A. *Place names in imprints; an index to the Latin and other forms used on title pages.* Lond.: Grafton, 1932. cl. 62 p. 10s.6d.

PUBLIC HEALTH

List of references to books, pamphlets and periodicals in the Municipal reference library... Chic.: The Library, Mar. 10, 1932. 6 p. Typew. 70c. (Public health list, no. 48.) *[PAIS]

SCIENCE

Academia nacional de ciencias (República Argentina.) *Catálogo universal de revistas de ciencias exactas, físico-químicas y naturales. Suplemento III. Revistas aparecidas por primera vez durante los últimos 8 años* (1924 *a* 1931.) Por Enrique Sparn. Córdoba [Argentine] 1932. pap. 76 p. (Miscelánea No. 20.)

Prepared by Karl Brown of The New York Public Library.
* Sources: [AEL] Agricultural Economics Literature; [EI] Education Index; [PAIS] Public Affairs Information Service.

Small Libraries

Substitutes for Unrecommended Juveniles

A Clever children's librarian in Oklahoma has prepared the following list of books to substitute for children's books *not purchased by libraries* but much in demand by children. Instead of replying to a child "No, we do not have any of the Tarzan books" this librarian asks "Have you tried *Jungle John* or *Lost in the Jungle?*" More times than not a new patron is gained and started along stepping stones to a real love and appreciation of literature.

Substitutes for Tom Swift Books

Alden. Cruise of the Canoe Club
Alden. Cruise of the Ghost
Alden. Moral Pirates
Ames. Curly of the Circle Bar
Ames. Mounted Troop
Bailey. Call of the Rio Bravo
Baker. Dusty Star
Baker. Panther Magic
Baker. Shasta of the Wolves
Baker. Thunder Boy
Chaffee. Sully Joins the Circus
Clemens. Tom Sawyer
Clemens. Huckleberry Finn
French. Pelham and His Friend, Tim
Hooker. Star, the Indian Pony
Kipling. Captains Courageous
London. Call of the Wild
Rolt-Wheeler. Aztec Hunters
Schultz. Trail of the Spanish Horse
Thompson. Gold Seeking on the Dalton Trail
Verne. Mysterious Island
Verne. Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea.

Substitutes for Tarzan Books

Baker. Panther Magic
Baker. Shasta of the Wolves
Baker. Thunder Boy
Best. Garram the Hunter
Budden. Jungle John
Crump. Ogg, Son of Fire
DuChaillu. Country of the Dwarfs
DuChaillu. Lost in the Jungle
DuChaillu. Stories of the Gorilla Country
DuChaillu. Wild Life Under the Equator
Johnson. Safari
Kipling. Jungle Book
Kipling. Second Jungle Book
Langford. Pik, the Weapon Maker
Mukerji. Chief of the Herd
Mukerji. Ghond the Hunter
Mukerji. Hati, the Jungle Lad
Mukerji. Jungle Beasts and Men
Mukerji. Kari, the Elephant
Stuart. Adventures of Piang
Waterloo. Ab the Cave Man

Substitutes for Miss Minerva Books

Aldrich. Story of a Bad Boy
Butler. Jibby Jones
Butler. Jibby Jones and the Alligator
Diaz. William Henry Letters
Habberton. Helen's Babies
Hale. Last of the Peterkins
Hale. Peterkin Papers
Rankin. Adopting of Rose Marie
Rice. Lovey Mary
Rice. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch
Tarkington. Penrod
Zwilgmeyer. Inger Johanne's Doings
Zwilgmeyer. What Happened to Inger Johanne

Substitutes for Oz Books

Cooper. Tal
Colum. Boy Apprenticed to an Enchanter
Colum. Children Who Followed the Piper
Colum. Girl Who Sat by the Ashes
Colum. King of Ireland's Son
Craik. Little Lame Prince
Bowen. Merrimeg
Browne. Granny's Wonderful Chair
France. Bee
France. Honey-Bee
Hawthorne. Rumpty-Dudget's Tower
Lagerlöf. Wonderful Adventures of Nils
Lagerlöf. Further Adventures of Nils
Lorenzini. Pinocchio
Macdonald. At the Back of the North Wind
Macdonald. Billy Barnicoat
Macdonald. Princess and Curdie
Macdonald. Princess and the Goblin
Parrish. Floating Island
Pyle. Counterpane Fairy
Pyle. Garden Behind the Moon
Swift. Gulliver's Travels

Substitutes for Elsie Dinsmore Books

Ashmun. Susie Sugarbeet
Darby. Skip-Come-a-Lou
Dix. Turn About Girls
Donahey. Marty Lu
Donahey. Marty Lu's Treasure
Forbes. Mary and Marcia, Partners
Gray. Meredith's Ann
Hooker. Cricket
Irwin. Maida's Little Shop
Moon. Chi-Wee
Pyle. Nancy Rutledge
Pyle. Theodora

Among Librarians

Necrology

HARRIET L. CARSTENSEN, Wisconsin '15, librarian of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington, died on February 9. She had been associated with the Whitman College Library since 1916; as cataloger, assistant librarian, and since 1918 as librarian.

FLORENCE GRIFFITH, librarian of the Rockwell City Public Library, Iowa, was instantly killed on February 25 in an automobile crash at Columbus, Indiana, where she was visiting friends.

MRS. GRACE R. MCCLELLAND, librarian of Rockwell Library, Iowa, died on February 11. Mrs. McClelland has been largely responsible for the maintenance of the library for many years.

ORA L. MAXWELL, circulation superintendent of the Spokane, Wash., Public Library and treasurer of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, died on February 15, after a series of operations. She came to Spokane in 1911, from the Order Department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

Appointments

MARGARET BATES, Syracuse '30, is now on the staff of the Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library.

MRS. D. S. CONWAY was appointed librarian of the Statesville, N. C., Public Library to succeed Miss Ella Davies who resigned Sept. 10, 1931. Mrs. Conway was formerly librarian at Marion, Ind.

ALICE A. DAVITT, Western Reserve '26, has accepted the position of director of work with children in the Racine, Wis., Public Library. Previous to going to Racine, Miss Davitt was employed in the Howard Whittemore Memorial Library, Naugatuck, Connecticut.

DOROTHY M. GAFFNEY, Western Reserve '30, is adviser to adults in children's literature at the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

ELLEN F. WHITNEY, librarian-emeritus of the Concord, Mass., Free Public Library, celebrated her eighty-ninth birthday on March 21. She was the first librarian of the Concord Library, and served until she retired about fifteen years ago.

ALICE JAMES, Simmons '30, has been appointed readers' adviser in fiction in the Washington, D. C., Public Library. Miss James was formerly circulation assistant.

GLADYS JOHNSON, who was branch librarian in the Alexander Graham High School, Charlotte, N. C., was appointed librarian of the Montague Library, Mars Hill College.

ESTELLE LEONARD was elected librarian of the Mount Airy, N. C., Public Library to succeed Mrs. John Poindexter.

DONNA I. MABIE, Syracuse '30, has been put in charge of the Pettit Branch of the Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library, being transferred from the Children's Department of the Main Library.

JULIA C. PRESSEY, Wisconsin '22, assistant professor at the Library School, Emory University, has been appointed to succeed David J. Haykin, formerly in charge of the office for D. C. numbers on L. C. cards. Mr. Haykin resigned last December to become chief of the Documents Division of the Library of Congress. Miss Pressey takes up her duties on April 18.

MRS. FRED RHODES succeeds Mrs. Earl Fitch as librarian of the Weathersfield, Vermont, Public Library. One thousand dollars has been left the library by the late Dr. Weston.

DR. LOUIS R. WILSON, for thirty-one years librarian of the University of North Carolina, has resigned to accept the position of Dean of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago.

Dewey Supplement Available

EXTRA COPIES of the Dewey Supplement to the February 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL are available at the offices of THE JOURNAL, 62 W. 45th Street, New York City, at a cost of 25c. each. Supply limited.

Correction Note

THE ROYAL OAK Public Library, of which Miss Elizabeth V. Briggs is librarian, is located in Michigan, not Wisconsin as noted in the heading to Miss Briggs' article on page 324 of the April 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Opportunities For Librarians

University graduate wishes position in library. Has completed a library training course and has had seventeen months' experience in a library of 24,000 volumes. C17.

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College graduate with eight years' experience as a high school teacher, six years' experience in a school library possessing 18,000 volumes, and two years' experience as librarian of a public library which circulates 50,000 volumes yearly, wishes to change her position. Position as school librarian in an eastern state preferred. Good references. C18.

•

A graduate of library training class with four years' experience and a New York State certificate, grade 2, as senior reference assistant, wishes position either in that state or neighboring one. C16.

Free

While recataloging our biography collection I recently came across a copy of *Biographical Sketches of the Delegates from Georgia to the Continental Congress*, by Charles C. Jones, published by Houghton, c1891. It is of little value to us in this state and since it is out of print, I am wondering if some Georgia librarian would like to have it. We will be glad to send it free to any librarian that can use it.

Dorothy A. Smith, *Cataloger,*
Wauwatosa, Wisc., Public Library.

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The Illustrated story-book for upper grades and junior high schools of *The White Rat of Hawkins Hall*, published by the Evaporated Milk Association, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, will be supplied free on request to librarians.

All Material Distributed

A Personal reply to each inquirer being impossible, I wish to inform those who received no shipment that all material listed on page 252 of the March 1 Library Journal has been distributed. I regret that all could not have been provided for.

Estella Graff,
Librarian, Independence School
District No. 35, Buhl, Minnesota.

Rare Books In Law Library

Some Of the oldest and most valuable law books in the United States have been found on the shelves of the old Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Law Library in the Wells building, 324 E. Wisconsin Avenue. They came to light a few weeks ago as some 20,000 volumes were prepared for removal to the new court house. A short time ago the Milwaukee Law Library was purchased by Milwaukee county and turned over to Miss Susan Drew, county law librarian.

The Calendar Of Events

April 25-30, 1932—American Library Association annual meeting at Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.

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April 25-30—National Association of State Libraries, annual meeting at Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La.

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May 9-11—California Library Association, annual meeting at Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, California.

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May 21—Columbian Library Association, annual meeting at the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, and in Washington, D. C.

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May 28—Eastern Oregon Library Association, annual meeting at Pendleton, Oregon.

•

June 13-17—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y.

•

June 27-July 2—New England States and New Jersey, joint meeting at the Maplewood Club, Bethlehem, N. H.

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June 30-July 2—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Paradise Inn, Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington.

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October 11-13—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting at Evansville, Indiana.

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October 12-15—Five State Regional Conference—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska Library Associations—at Des Moines, Iowa.

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October 13-15—Pennsylvania Library Association, annual meeting at the Nittany Lion, State College, Pennsylvania.

•

October 26-29—Southwestern Library Association, biennial meeting at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Library Receives Tikytt Psalter

One Of The most important recent single additions made to the New York Public Library's collections was the fourteenth century Tikytt Psalter which brought $61,000, the highest price, at the auction of the library of the Marquess of Lothian on Januay 27-28 at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, Inc. The announcement stated that the famous manuscript was acquired "through the generous aid of one of the members of the board and of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, the purchaser at the sale."

THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITION OF MILTON EVER PUBLISHED IS THE WORKS OF JOHN MILTON NOW BEING ISSUED FROM THE COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS 2960 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY *GET A PROSPECTUS*

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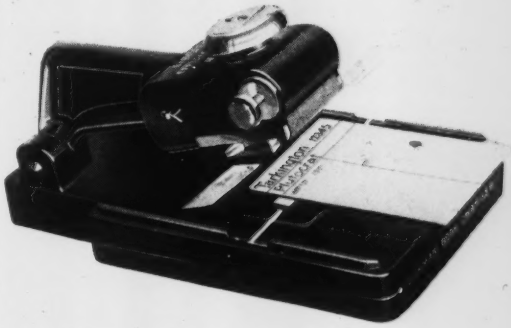

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